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OLDER PARTIES SHUN CONTESTS AT ELECTIONS

British Candidates Withdraw to Leave Field Clear for Fight With Labor

LIBERALS TO HOLD A RALLY IN LONDON

Conservatives Also Engage Hall to Set Plans for Campaign in Constituencies

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Oct. 14.—The move continues for co-operation between the Conservatives and the Liberals to prevent Labor candidates from profiting in the election from competition between the two older parties, though this is still recognized in political headquarters.

Col. M. Innes Shaw, the Conservative candidate, informed his constituents at Paisley that he has withdrawn to give H. H. Asquith, the Liberal leader, a straight fight against Labor. A Liberal, Sir Donald Maclean, similarly has withdrawn at Kilmarnock, thereby leaving a clear field to the Conservative. In the Trades Union district of Glasgow, also, a Unionist, Mr. Brown Lindsay, has withdrawn in favor of the Liberal, Douglas Macdonald, while at Leigh, the Liberals have withdrawn H. Trevor Ellis to help the Conservative candidate, E. Green. In Sutton, Plymouth, the Liberals decided not to nominate a candidate against Viscountess Astor, who will thus have a straight fight with Labor.

Labor and Communism

On the other hand, Sir Archibald Salvidge, Conservative leader in Liverpool, announced his refusal to withdraw the Conservative opposition to the Liberals in Waverley and West Derby. The argument used in Conservative circles, in this connection, is that the advantage of mutual withdrawal is not always obvious, since a Liberal candidate sometimes draws away more votes from Labor than from a Conservative; whereas, the Conservatives all vote Liberal, rather than support a Socialist.

Labor meanwhile has found it impossible to live up to the decision of its recent party conference here to exclude Communists. Labor headquarters still refuse official endorsement to Communist candidates, but this prevents their adoption by the local Labor organization, as has been the case at Rushmore and South Battersea. Ramsay MacDonald had successful meetings here and Glasgow yesterday, where he made fighting speeches defending Labor's record and attacking the Opposition.

Liberals Plan Big Rally

For the Liberals the chief speaker last night was Sir Alfred Mond, who made the significant announcement that for himself he would not again support the Labor Government. For the Conservatives the chief statement comes from Lord Birkenhead, who declares in the press this morning that it requires only voting by 80 per cent of the Conservatives to secure an independent majority.

Today the Liberals have a big rally at Queen's Hall here, preparatory to the dispersal of their leaders to the constituencies. One of the chief points they are to insist upon is the Conservatives' failure to drop protection, this issue having been that on which most Liberal gains were made at the last election. Tomorrow Queen's Hall has been taken by the Conservatives for a similar rally.

Mr. Lloyd George Denies Further Assistance to Labor

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Oct. 14.—"So far as I am concerned they will have no more of it," said Mr. Lloyd George, referring to the support the Liberals have given Labor during the past eight months. He was addressing a great Liberal meeting here this afternoon, at which all speakers strongly criticized Labor's achievements.

In Mr. Lloyd George's opinion not only has Labor failed to take advantage of a great opportunity, it has also in many respects worsened matters as, for example, with unemployment, which has grown because of labor doles, he said, it had "crossed the border line of prudence between proving and begging, and the temptation not to seek work."

TURKEY DISPUTES BRITISH STATEMENT

Ismet Pasha Sends Telegram to League Council

By Special Cable

GENEVA, Oct. 14.—In a telegram addressed to the Council of the League of Nations Ismet Pasha disputes the statement in the British memorandum to Turkey on Oct. 5, that the status quo agreed to in Geneva was that which existed at the time of the signature of the Treaty of Lausanne. He claims that the Council on Sept. 24, after investigating the question, and having before it two Turkish parties and two British, made both parties enter into an undertaking not to modify the "present situation."

Turkey, he says, is maintaining that situation fixed on Sept. 30 by the League, but that Great Britain is insisting on an earlier status quo, is violating its undertaking to respect the League's decision of Sept. 30, 1924.

NEW LEADING FIELD STARTED

SAN PEDRO, Calif., Oct. 8. (Star Correspondence).—Work of leveling a spring field on Tortosa Island in Los Angeles harbor has been started under the direction of the United States Naval Reserve.

Paris Bank Employees Seek Minimum Wage

By The Associated Press

Paris, Oct. 14.—The action of the state functionaries of France in demanding minimum salaries of 6,000 francs has inspired the bankers and brokers' employees to a similar step.

The movement was launched by the staff of one of the largest banks in Paris, which demands the addition of minimum allowances to the high cost of living of 6,000 francs a higher rate for overtime, 15 days' vacation with pay, and improved pension conditions.

ZR-3 SPEEDING TOWARD COAST OF NEW JERSEY

Airship Makes 75 Miles an Hour, Overcoming Potential Weather Handicap

NEW YORK, Oct. 14. (AP)—Overcoming a potential weather handicap which threatened unduly to delay her transatlantic passage, the dirigible ZR-3, voyaging from Friedrichshafen to Lakehurst, was speeding along the ocean air lane toward the New Jersey coast shortly before noon today at the rate of 75 miles an hour. At that time she was approximately 1300 miles from her destination. Maintenance of the same speed would bring her to Lakehurst early tomorrow morning.

Before dawn today the message from the big Zeppelin-bull craft indicated she was ploughing along toward the North American Continent at about 65 miles an hour. At 8 a. m. eastern standard time, however, the ZR-3 apparently was encountering weather troubles in a strong northwest wind, which was holding her up seriously, the rate of her progress having dropped to not more than 25 miles an hour. She was then about 1500 miles from Lakehurst, and almost due east of that point.

Within a brief period, however, the giant dirigible seems to have shaken off the blow, or possibly to have found a favorable current, in the next three hours, at the end of which she was next reported, she had progressed some 300 miles and was traveling at a 75-mile-an-hour pace. She had worked slightly to the north, but still was not in any marked degree out of the air-line course for her goal.

Dirigible to Make Tour of Atlantic Coast Cities

LAKEHURST, N. J., Oct. 14. (AP)—Capt. Anton Heinen, who took the Shenandoah on her maiden flight, and E. W. von Meiser, American representative of the Gothaer Werke Company, declared today upon arriving here to await the coming of the ZR-3, that they had definite information she would make a considerable tour of Atlantic coast cities before landing here.

"The ZR-3 will reach the American coast in the early hours tomorrow morning," said Captain Heinen. "She is headed for New York. She will pass over that city, probably Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, and intervening cities, and will return here to land just before dusk tomorrow night."

Captain Heinen declared he had learned the plans of the Gothaer Werke Company and of Dr. Hugo Eckener, president and commander of the Zeppelin in this flight. His forecast was corroborated by Mr. von Meiser, here in the interests of the Gothaer Werke Company, which manufactured the motors carried by ZR-3.

Captain Heinen declared he was convinced that the dirigible was running on three motors in accordance with the definitely prearranged plan, and that before she berthed here she would total more than 5000 miles, thus breaking the record of 3750 miles made during a war-time invasion of enemy territory by the German Zeppelin L-58.

German aeronautical experts here reported today the conclusion of a contract whereby heads of the dirigible industry in Germany would retain a 25 per cent interest in the Zeppelin, as it is manufactured in the United States by the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company.

The agreement was said to have been reached only after the German.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

SOVIET RUSSIA WORKING HARD TO AID PEASANT

Revolt Not Imminent Although Farmers' Plight Worse Than Before War

This is the second of six articles on the Russian situation. For the Christian Science Monitor, by Stanley High, Mr. High was sent into Russia this past summer for his investigations, as they appear in these articles, include a comprehensive survey of the economic, political, and social conditions under the Soviets.

By STANLEY HIGH

In the economic difficulties of life in Russia: the high cost of living, inadequate housing, low wages and unemployment, one finds many of the elements that make for unrest and counter-revolution. And yet, despite the rumors that circulate beyond the borders, there is very little unrest of a serious nature. The unrest that is found in Russia, moreover, seeks, for the most part, to better conditions by reforms within the Government rather than by the overthrow of that Government.

There is a good deal of refugee hope built up on the possibility of a peasants' revolt. The Soviets insist that they have restored agriculture, with the exception of live stock, to 30 per cent of its pre-war strength. But from many points of view the peasants are in worse condition than before the war. They have their land, but they have no certain sources of income. Their surplus has, frequently, been consigned to feed the workers, and yet when they have gone to buy they have found that the products from the workers' factories have not always reflected this supply of cheap grain. But in spite of these difficulties, it would require the hope born of despair to believe that a peasants' revolt is imminent in Russia.

Peasants Not Articulate

There are several reasons why such a revolt is not likely. In general, of course, revolutions have almost been lost or won in the cities—as they have almost always begun there. Then, again, the peasants, by virtue of their isolation, are not articulate and are more or less indifferent to politics. And, finally, the peasants of Russia, those who concern themselves with politics and that the Government is as concerned as they to better conditions. There is a considerable degree of local village organization. This peasant organization, with peasants' committees, with letters from all sections of the country rectifying the difficulties of the farmers. The party congresses devote themselves to the peasant problems that to any other question. A department of the Government is devoted to the single task of helping to meet these difficulties. In Moscow a great and thoroughly practical peasants' house makes it easier for farmers to come to the center of authority and present their case where they will be heard. The peasants believe in the sincerity of these efforts in their behalf. They have seen evidences, already, of improving conditions as a result of governmental interest. They conclude that conditions will continue to improve and they work with the Government on the basis of conviction.

The Government, however, takes no chances on the possibility of peasant secession or secession of any kind. Every village has its Communist Committee. These Committees serve, in that community, as the representatives of the Central authority of Moscow. They serve, also, as the propaganda agents of the party, they keep an ever watchful eye for counter-revolutionaries who carry on an incessant campaign to swing the peasants to an acceptance of the Communist point of view.

Trans-village Communists are the bulwark of the national government. How important a part they play in the Soviet organization is indicated by the fact that, following the reports of crop failure, in certain districts during this past summer, several thousand Communists were sent from the cities into the affected territories to strengthen the morale of the people, and to prevent the spread of rumors.

Basis for Democracy

The local Soviet organization in the village, as in the factory, is the theoretical basis for democracy. Actually, at present, there is very little democracy in the system, save for the members of the Communist Party.

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

How Moscow Appeals to the Masses for Prohibition

THE KOOPERATIVNYE HE B NOCHETE



ТАМ ГДЕ КОOPERАТИВ РАБОТАЕТ.



POSTERS SIMILAR TO THIS ARE SPREAD THROUGHOUT RUSSIA. "The Old Village" and "The New Village" in the Soviet Republic. This Poster, One of Many Which the Soviets Use in Their Educational Campaign, Shows, Above, the Poverty and Squalor of the Old Russia, Centered Around the Vodka Shop. With its Prosperous Proprietor. Below is the New, the Model Village, Such as the Soviets Hope, Eventually, to Establish Throughout Russia. The Vodka Shop Has Been Done Away With, and a Government Co-operative Store Has Taken Its Place. The Village Has Been Cleaned Up. There is Every Sign of Prosperity and Contentment. This, of Course, Represents the Soviet Ideal. But Villages of This Sort Have Been Built, at Models, in Russia, and the Present Regime is Working Earnestly to Make General the Conditions That Are Represented in the Lower Picture.

PAGE SCHOOL FUNDS SOUGHT

World Relations Will Be Studied in Johns Hopkins Subsidiary

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 13. (Special Correspondence).—Active work of raising funds for the Walter Hines Page School of International Relations, to be established at Johns Hopkins University, has been started by the control committee. While the aim is to raise \$1,000,000 the university has just announced that it is considered practicable to put the school in operation as soon as a substantial portion of the endowment is made available.

U.S. Flag Flies on Herald Island

American Claim Made by Captain Lane

NOME, Alaska, Oct. 14. (AP)—Since Russia hoisted its flag over Wrangell Island, in the Arctic Ocean, north of Siberia, Aug. 20, the Stars and Stripes have been run up on Herald Island, a smaller body of land, 40 miles east, it was learned here today.

CANADA TO STOP ILLICIT TRADING

British Columbia Asks Speed Boats to Prevent Liquor Traffic

VICTORIA, B. C., Oct. 7. (Special Correspondence).—Following a sudden outbreak of violence and lawlessness among liquor smugglers operating in waters lying between British Columbia and the United States, Canadian police have started to make war in real earnest upon the liquor men. So that their efforts may secure the most effective results, the British Columbia police have applied to headquarters here for two powerful speed boats capable of overhauling the fastest of the liquor-carrying craft. With the new speed boats in operation it is expected that the police would be able in a short time to rid the Gulf of Georgia of many of the piratical boats that infest it now.

SMALL SPANISH FORCE SURRENDERS

By Special Cable

TANGIER, Morocco, Oct. 14.—The Spanish force of 400 men who besieged Bukarrah, near Shekuan, is reported to have surrendered. It has only been receiving supplies by air and apparently did not know that a relief force was on the way. The Tangier-Teknan road is closed, owing to operations near Wad Ras.

RECORD SIZE BALLOTS FOR MISSOURI PRINTED

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Oct. 14. (AP)—The largest blanket ballot ever used in Missouri elections will be used in the next general election, Nov. 4, according to officials in the office of Charles J. Becker, Secretary of State. The ballot, it was said, will be 19½ inches wide and 88 inches long.

FRANCE GUEST OF HENRY FORD

DETROIT, Oct. 14.—The Prime of France arrived in Detroit shortly before 2 o'clock this afternoon to be the guest of Henry Ford.

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Mr. MacDonald Asked to Apply Geneva Rule

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Oct. 14.—Ramsay MacDonald, British Prime Minister, is being asked by his political opponents why he has not applied the test of aggression which he recently formulated at Geneva to the dispute leading up to the general election. "When war threatens," he said a month ago, "the test should be to demand: will you arbitrate? If not you are an aggressor."

Judged, therefore, by his own standards, says a Liberal stalwart in a letter to the Daily News, "Mr. MacDonald most clearly stands self-condemned in this, the first dispute since his speech at Geneva, for he has, just like the warlords of old, most haughtily refused all offers of an investigation or inquiry."

The question, although asked half in jest, gives rise to a second, asked wholly in earnest. If arbitration is not yet applied to purely domestic issues, how far will it prove acceptable for the far more serious problems of international relations?

HOOVER ECHOES FORD'S VIEW ON MUSCLE SHOALS

Says Engineering Project Cannot Be Determined on Political Lines

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—Muscle Shoals, which has served as a political issue and has been the subject of acrimonious debate in both houses of Congress, the object of much study on the part of the Chief Executive and the Secretary of War, has been dropped by Henry Ford, whose offer to take over this plant has been more or less a matter of public interest and record for several years.

Officially there has been no announcement of the withdrawal of the Ford bid. Unofficially all persons concerned with the matter know it and are not surprised. Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, said today that he did not know what the next step would be but thought there should be a skilled commission to handle it. No engineering problem could be solved by politics, he declared, and he bears out Mr. Ford's expressed view that the proposal has become a complicated political affair.

President's Attitude Explained

President Coolidge at the White House today was said to have had no information regarding the withdrawal of the Ford offer other than that contained in the public press. A spokesman for the President also called attention to the fact that he had been misunderstood in his recent precise refusal to take place at the Reparation Commission yesterday, nevertheless there was something extraordinarily dramatic in the solemn declaration that Germany had done all demanded of it, that the organizations under the Dawes plan was complete and that therefore from this moment the scheme is in effective operation.

The decisions taken included the release by the Reparation Commission of its priority German assets and the transference of such priority to the subscribers of the present loan. It was also registered that Germany has handed over two certificates, representing a sum of 15,000,000,000 gold marks in railway bonds and industrial debentures. Apart from the earlier presentation of a mass of worthless paper by Germany to the Reparation Commission, the treaty terms, this transference capital being one of the greatest financial transactions ever known. More over since the bonds stand for tangible things, it is genuinely believed that it will prove truly valuable.

On Senate Calendar

Muscle Shoals was to have been taken up again with the reconvening of Congress. It had been placed on the Senate calendar as the first order of business in December. Supporters of the plan to lease the plant to Mr. Ford were preparing to stand behind the plan, but they had had full knowledge of his intention to withdraw his bid. One of the chief contentions for its acceptance has been the need of the farmers and the assurance that Mr. Ford's operation

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AMERICAN PART OF LOAN SOLD IN 12 MINUTES

After Official Closing Time Heavy Oversubscription Indicated

BIG DEMAND MADE FOR GERMAN BONDS

New Issue Changes Hands on Exchange at a Premium of 2½

NEW YORK, Oct. 14. (AP)—Subscription books for America's \$110,000,000 portion of the \$200,000,000 German loan were opened at 10 o'clock this morning and closed 12 minutes later with an indicated heavy oversubscription.

So great was the demand for the German bonds that several large investment houses were compelled to decline to take any more subscriptions because their allotment of the loan had been sold.

In the first 15 minutes of trading, approximately \$350,000 worth of the bonds changed hands on the New York Stock Exchange at prices ranging between 94½ and 95½, as against the offering price of 92. The new sale of the new German bonds was a lot of \$5000 at 94½, or 2½ above the offering price. The next sale was \$50,000 worth at 94½.

One of the developments in connection with the loan was the announcement of the formation of a new corporation to be known as the American Continental Corporation, with an initial subscribed capital of \$10,000,000, for the purpose of making American capital available for industrial enterprises in Europe.

Paris Bourse Decides on the Recognition of the German Loan

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

By Special Cable

PARIS, Oct. 14.—At the last moment a campaign against the French share in the German loan is noticeable in some quarters, and it is astonishing to find French journals printing practically nothing but long statements issued by the Reparation Commission. Nevertheless there is no doubt that here, as elsewhere, the whole issue will be subscribed as soon as emission begins. The French attitude is an excellent affair. The general attitude, however, seems to be to say as little as possible about it.

Although everybody knew in advance precisely what would take place at the Reparation Commission yesterday, nevertheless there was something extraordinarily dramatic in the solemn declaration that Germany had done all demanded of it, that the organizations under the Dawes plan was complete and that therefore from this moment the scheme is in effective operation.

The decisions taken included the release by the Reparation Commission of its priority German assets and the transference of such priority to the subscribers of the present loan. It was also registered that Germany has handed over two certificates, representing a sum of 15,000,000,000 gold marks in railway bonds and industrial debentures. Apart from the earlier presentation of a mass of worthless paper by Germany to the Reparation Commission, the treaty terms, this transference capital being one of the greatest financial transactions ever known. More over since the bonds stand for tangible things, it is genuinely believed that it will prove truly valuable.

On the Paris bourse there is perturbation because the official recognition on a loan for Germany is against all custom. Never before has the Paris Bourse authorities permitted quotations of German loans, and there is a sentimental dislike to break the rule. It was pointed out that it was impossible, in the circumstances, to permit a gigantic international money operation and therefore the authorities agreed that the loan shall figure among the official quotations.

This is undoubtedly a great step forward, and it may be that before long we shall have financially and commercially better relations between Germany and France than for half a century. The reason why the loan must be regarded as a good investment is set out in a document distributed by the Reparation Commission bearing the signature of Hans Luther, German Finance Minister, but endorsed by the Reparation Commission.

It enumerates the securities which are offered and undoubtedly, if the chances of a complete upheaval which would utterly ruin Europe are set aside, subscribers to the loan are fully guaranteed. There are important discussions looming ahead on matters connected with reparations, but with the declaration of the Reparation Commission and the launching of the loan it may be said that the main dispute in Europe has come to an end.

SALT LAKE "GAS" DROPS

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Oct. 14. (Special).—The retail price of gasoline dropped from 23 to 22 cents a gallon here yesterday. This is the fourth 1-cent decrease since July. The new price includes the state gasoline tax of 2½ cents a gallon.

It Opens an Account
SAVINGS ARE SAFEST
IN A SAVINGS BANK

United States Savings Bank
*Madison Avenue, Corner 58th Street
New York*

The Bank cordially invites
depositors to mention
The Christian Science Monitor

Save Systematically,
No Little or Much.

Progress Marked by Parties in the Presidential Campaign

The matter published under this heading is furnished by gentlemen appointed by the chairmen of the respective national committees to cover the news of their headquarters. They reflect the views of the party organizations, not of The Christian Science Monitor.

REPUBLICAN

By WILLIAM HOSTER

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN HEADQUARTERS, Oct. 14

There is a pathos not to be misunderstood in the complaint of John W. Davis that he can't get anyone to argue with him in this campaign. Mr. Davis now wants Calvin Coolidge to engage in a joint debate with him on the tariff. This writer, claiming no exclusive information as to the purpose of the President, ventures the opinion that he will find it impossible to oblige Mr. Davis.

The fact of the matter is that Mr. Coolidge is a very busy man. He is important, more than he is, to the satisfaction of a majority of the American people. Aside from that, when he has time to devote to outside matters, it ought to be apparent that it is not exactly in keeping with the dignity of the presidential office for two candidates for that office, one of them the incumbent, to engage in oratorical combat.

Mr. La Follette undoubtedly would desire to be declared in, so as to make a three-ring affair of it. Such a debate undoubtedly would draw a good crowd. Maybe that is the underlying motive behind the proposition. It would attract desired attention to the Democratic candidacy and serve to inform the people that Mr. Davis as well as Mr. Coolidge and Mr. La Follette is running. From some points of view, it is too bad that the debate cannot be arranged. But as has been said, Mr. Coolidge is a busy man.

Blame Placed on Davis
At the same time, it is to be admitted that Mr. Davis in some way or other has a grievance in the fact that he cannot get up an argument; though responsibility for this state of affairs cannot be laid at the door of the President. The simple fact is that Mr. Davis alone is to blame for the situation. If he will persist in talking tariff and League of Nations and wrongdoing in office for what Calvin Coolidge is no more to blame than Mr. Davis, and which under the direction of Mr. Coolidge is now before the courts, where it belongs, he can't expect the President to pause in his work and answer back.

These things, it has been clearly demonstrated, are not issues in this campaign. Let the voters get the correct view of the situation. They will not expect, and Mr. Davis cannot expect, that when the contest of the United States is under attack, and the very foundations of the Government are at stake, the President will consent to be diverted by inconsequential issues.

It is Mr. Davis' desire to discuss the issues of the campaign. But he does not say himself, and instruct his running mate, Charles W. Bryan, to

say what he thinks of the La Follette proposition to give Congress a veto power in the decisions of the Supreme Court. Since the managers of Mr. Davis' campaign and half a dozen of his most prominent supporters have declared their belief that the election will be thrown into the House of Representatives, Mr. Davis can do a real service by stating whether he approves of the plan which Republican Chairman Butler charges has been formulated in the doubtful states by Democrats and La Follette followers, to co-operate in bringing about a deadlock at the polls.

A joint debate between Mr. Davis and Mr. Bryan on the La Follette platform would be a highly interesting performance. Mr. Bryan was to have been the La Follette running mate, it will be remembered, but the Democrats nominated Mr. Bryan first. Turn about being fair play, the La Follette now hope, through a deadlock, to make Mr. Bryan President. And then, just before Mr. Bryan was nominated by the Democrats, his brother William J. Bryan, denounced Mr. Davis as a "tool of Wall Street." A joint debate between William J. Bryan and Mr. Davis on this point would be interesting.

Question of Sacrifice
Mr. Davis has pointed out, answering one feature of Secretary Hughes' Cincinnati address, that the Washington Conference confounds Mr. Hughes' declaration that the United States must not sacrifice the right to determine its own policy. The fact that America agreed to limit our naval building policy in consideration of other nations making an agreement in kind, Mr. Davis thinks, proves that America did sacrifice the right to determine its own policy. This is a flat contradiction of Mr. Davis' previous stand that under the Coolidge Administration nothing has been done to co-operate efficiently with Europe.

But let that pass. Does it not occur to Mr. Davis that there is a broad difference between making a concession in the interests of peace on our own initiative, as was the case in the Washington Conference, and binding America to obey the dictates of any so-called superstate?

The fact is that Mr. Davis, combining many admirable qualities, in his position as attorney general, is himself to be in his speech of acceptance, finds his position increasingly difficult and moves from one issue to another in his effort to make out a case with such speed that it is impossible to keep up with him. Even if it were desirable, a joint debate with him would prove to be little more than a moving picture of a score of issues which are inconsequential in the view of the voters. The issue of this campaign, namely, the preservation of American institutions.

PEASANTS IN WORSE PLIGHT THAN BEFORE WAR IN RUSSIA. YET REVOLT IS NOT IMMINENT

(Continued from Page 1)

Party, themselves. And Communist democracy remains democratic in any particular group, only so long as it functions in accord with the dictates of the authorities higher up. Thus, every factory and every village group has its elections. "Any citizen may vote," says the Communist code of control—the Yacheka or Cell—proposes a slate of acceptable candidates. From that list of candidates the election is made. There is no fighting the system. I heard of one peasant meeting where the Communist slate was thrown out and a peasant proposed slate elected. But I did not hear whether or no the election stood the test of later official investigation. In the election of house committees in Moscow the house committees perform the office of owner for the Moscow Soviet—one would risk the privilege of floor space to oppose the state of floor space to the Communist. Summary measures would be employed elsewhere, doubtless, if any serious opposition arose.

The vast majority of the people of Russia are held in line, in submission might be the word, by the pressure, by the dictatorship of the proletariat enforced through the activities of the 600,000 members of the Communist Party. The Communists, themselves, are held in line by the most intense loyalty and by a party discipline that is more rigid than that existing in most army organizations.

Party Standards High
The party standards are of the highest. Defections, of even a minor character, are punished with the utmost severity. It is safe to say that a Communist offender is dealt with much more severely than an ordinary law breaker. Drunkenness, or dissipation of any sort, are not tolerated. The party leaders, despite the border rumors, live in the greatest simplicity. Their salaries are a mere living wage. There is some graft, but scant mercy is shown if the grafter is caught. Thus, when the manager of one of Russia's largest banks, a man high in the

councils of the party, was accused recently of extravagant living and of misuse of Government funds he was sentenced to six years in prison—although the only charge that was proved against him was that of breaking down the Communist code by his rich living.

There is a frequent "cleansing" from the party of those who are considered unfit for its responsibilities. A short time ago some 70,000 Communists were expelled from the party on the ground that they were failing to meet, properly, the responsibilities of party membership. Just how many of these expelled members were put out of the organization because they were disillusioned with the possibilities of the Soviet regime it is impossible to say. The size of the party, itself, however, has been considerably increased since the passing of Lenin as the result of an intensive drive for members.

Reds Devoted to Ideal
That there have been and are divisions within the party is impossible to deny. The Trotsky controversy last winter, when the Soviet army took into the question of economic administration with the group that now controls the party organization, was the first openly discussed break in the ranks. And it could hardly be called a break since Trotsky willingly submitted to his defeat for the sake of party unity. How far the controversy extended, however, is indicated by the fact that, in the recent cleansing of the party, students were expelled on no other grounds than that they had stood for the Trotsky viewpoint in the discussion.

The rank and file of the Communists stand ready, at any time, to make any sacrifice for the party. It is in this singleness of purpose and devotion to the Communist ideal—an ideal which is associated with world emancipation from all oppression—that the source of strength of the present Russian government is found.

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DEMOCRATIC

By MARK THISTLETHWAITE

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC HEADQUARTERS, Oct. 14

The part Democratic women are playing in the campaign is attracting nationwide attention. Their organization work, their various drives in all parts of the country, their get-out-the-vote crusade, and many other activities having to do with the national election, will stand out in the political history of years to come. Thus far some of their achievements may be recorded as follows:

Women candidates in Democratic state primaries won seven nominations for high offices and numerous nominations for smaller state offices.

Mrs. James A. Ferguson, who was nominated for Governor of Texas, is sure of election. She will be the first woman in the United States to hold the high office of Governor.

Mrs. Mary I. Norton of Jersey City promises to be the first Congresswoman from an eastern state. The district in which she was nominated without opposition is overwhelmingly Democratic.

Miss Nellie Cline of Larned, Kan., has a very good chance of being the first woman member of the House from her State. She is a lawyer and a political woman, having served two terms in the Kansas Legislature.

Women in State Office
West Virginia and Missouri, both reliably Democratic this year, are expected to elect women secretaries of state. The nominees, Mrs. Donald Clark and Mrs. Kate S. Morrow, have been endorsed by John W. Davis, whose cause they are championing in all their speeches.

In Illinois, which is wobbly in this campaign, finally settles in the Democratic column, Mrs. Mary Ward Hart of Benton, one of the leading Democratic women of the State, will come to Washington as a congresswoman-at-large.

Another woman Democratic candidate, for Congress who may be said to have a chance of election is Miss Phebe Sutcliffe of Warren, O., who won the Democratic nomination in the district which defeated Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton, former vice-chairman of the Republican national executive committee, for the Republican nomination.

The defeat of Mrs. Upton, who for years was in charge of the women activities of the Republican Party, is a blow to the Democrats, it is emphasized, the fact that the Democrats have from the very beginning of universal suffrage given more friendly recognition to the women of their party than have the Republicans. The Democrats, it is recalled, received women on equal terms four years ago. The San Francisco convention revised the party rules to include women in equal numbers with men on the national committee. The reform was not accepted by the Republican Party until last June in Cleveland, although the Republican women forced their partial recognition two years earlier as "associate" members of the national committee with no voting rights.

The Democrats took another step ahead of the Republicans when they voted in New York to grant women of the party an equal number of places on the resolutions committees of future conventions. At the Madison Square Garden gathering, the resolutions committee worked hand-in-hand with a women's advisory committee on platform which had been appointed by the Democratic national convention.

Co-operation Is Slogan
The campaign to win women's votes for Davis and Bryan is being conducted by Democratic women in general campaign managers. No separate women's bureau or division is being maintained, but in each bureau and division of the national campaign plan, a woman works side by side with a man. In not a few instances, men workers are subordinated to women executives.

On the stump, as well as in party headquarters at Washington, New York, and Chicago, Democratic women are dividing honors and labors with their men. The CRP speakers is imposing. To mention a few these names come to mind: Mrs. Isetta Jewel Brown of West Virginia, who placed John W. Davis

in nomination in San Francisco and New York and captivated both conventions; Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt of New York; Mrs. Pattie Ruffner Jacobs of Birmingham; Mrs. Peter B. Olsen of Northfield, Minn., who ran for United States Senator in the last campaign; Mrs. Rose Governor Hoes, great-granddaughter of President Monroe; Mrs. Hollister Sturges of Philadelphia; Mrs. Carroll Miller of Pittsburgh, who received a vote for President in the New York convention; Mrs. William Atherton Du Puy of Washington; Mrs. Nancy Schoonmaker of Woodstock, N. Y.; Mrs. J. Borden Harrison of New York; Mrs. Genevieve Clark Thompson of New Orleans; Miss Margaret Wilson, daughter of the war President; Mrs. Winston Churchill of Cornish, N. H.; Mrs. Eugene Seney of St. Louis; Irene Langhorne Gibson of New York, and Percy V. Pennington, former president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs.

The Democrats, it may be pointed out, are banking much on women to support this campaign. They feel that the Democratic position relative to international co-operation, child labor, social welfare, conservation, prison reform, industrial justice and other subjects which concern women will attract the newly enfranchised voters. John W. Davis spoke of this in a letter he wrote to Mrs. John Enos Quinn to thank her for what the Women's Democratic Club of New York City was doing in his behalf.

"I am sure," he said, "that the women of the United States feel a vital interest in this campaign, involving as it does the welfare of our country, and those fundamental ideals upon which it is founded. With such support we may confidently expect victory for the causes of liberalism and progress."

Some of Their Activities
Mrs. Halsey W. Wilson, of New York, who is widely known as organizer and director of schools of democracy, is conducting a "victory drive" to reach the hundreds of thousands of women voters who have made no political affiliation and have never cast a vote for President.

This drive, which is being conducted through the several thousand Democratic women's clubs, is not competing for the vote with the regular Democratic organization but is supplementing the organization's work by seeking to interest the stay-at-homes and independent women.

Another woman's activity which is drawing attention has for its purpose the gathering of young first voters. This work is being directed by Mrs. Norman McMullin Adams, daughter of John W. Davis, who recently returned from Denmark.

National Chairman Shaver, in comment on a survey of the woman voter, said that the woman voter in this country are taking the responsibility of voting very seriously, studying the situation conscientiously and will vote as individuals. The survey revealed, he said, that the women are for the Democratic ticket.

"They are for Davis and Bryan," he added, "because they know the reactionary leadership in control of the Republican Party does not want to and will not enact progressive liberal measures; because La Follette and the third party cannot, and because the Democratic Party under Davis' leadership has both the will and the way to accomplish reform."

GENERAL HARBOR MISQUOTED
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DR. MEIKLEJOHN TO LECTURE
Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Oct. 14.—Dr. Alexander Meiklejohn, former president of Amherst College, who resigned after serving 11 years, has returned from an extended tour of Italy aboard the steamship Giuseppe Verdi. Dr. Meiklejohn is planning a series of lectures on various phases of education in the United States.

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PROGRESSIVE

By GEORGE T. ODELL

NATIONAL PROGRESSIVE HEADQUARTERS, Oct. 14

The men who are managing the La Follette-Wheeler campaign do believe their ticket stands as good a chance of being elected at the polls Nov. 4 as the Republican ticket and a better chance than the Democratic ticket. That conclusion is based on substantial evidence. But they are not so fatuous as to claim that they can predict the exact number of electoral votes they will get or name exactly the states they will carry.

There are certain western states in which the signs of a Progressive victory are so strong that no one seriously questions their claims upon them. East of the Mississippi River there are other states to whose electoral votes candid observers concede them the right of expectancy. But the whole question of victory or defeat, as the Progressive leaders view it, hinges upon the unknown quantity of the political liberals in the United States. No one knows what that is today—only the count of the ballots can determine it.

A New Alignment
But these same astute La Follette-Wheeler managers do know that at least one great issue in this campaign has been settled already. To most of them it is the biggest issue of all, namely, a new political alignment between conservatives and liberals. That, they feel, has been accomplished, and no matter who is finally selected as the President of the United States, whether by a straight-out victory at the polls or by some sort of a compromise by the people's representatives in the House or Senate, the domestic political fact during the next four years will be the contest between the liberals and conservatives for the supremacy of their ideas.

Furthermore, the leader of the liberal forces will be Robert La Follette so long as he continues to be a public man. In that capacity he will exercise his leadership either in the White House or in the Senate, depending upon the outcome of the election. And during these next four years those who have been the leaders of the Progressive forces in the campaign will complete the work of organizing the new liberal party into an effective political entity so that in the congressional elections of 1928 and the following presidential election it will function without the confusion that has been attendant upon getting the La Follette-Wheeler ticket before the voters this time.

The two old political parties and their candidates have added much in making this a paramount issue. By their nominations and by their platforms they have both elected to be conservative. The Democratic ticket in the last week of the campaign here that will have a tremendous effect upon the election and give them states in which they are now fighting desperately against tremendous odds.

In the meantime, a few more repetitions, such as Senator La Follette had last Saturday in Chicago, and another break or two in their favor, such as the aluminum report

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Hughes Replies to Davis on Foreign Policy Attack

Secretary Reaffirms League Opposition—Bars Interference in Domestic Affairs

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 14 (AP)

American sentiment will "not tolerate" the determination of any group of powers, "Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State, declared here last night in a campaign address answering criticisms by John W. Davis, Democratic presidential nominee, of administration foreign policies.

Mr. Hughes did not mention the proposed League of Nations protocol by name, but he laid stress on the question of jurisdiction over domestic issues which, at the behest of Japan, occupied so large a place in the recent discussions at Geneva. He has not previously referred to the Geneva developments, directly or indirectly, in any public address.

"Recently," the secretary said, "the question has been discussed of the appropriateness of investing a group of powers with the authority to deal with domestic questions; not questions arising under treaties, but which parties have limited their rights, but with questions within the competency of a nation as to which it has not limited its rights. The sentiment of this country, I repeat, would not tolerate the submission of such questions which pertain to our own policy to the determination of any group of powers. It would not tolerate the making of an agreement for such submission. We would not have to enter any organization through which a group of powers would be in a position to intervene or attempt to determine our policies for us."

Where Line Is Drawn
"We have favored, and do favor, the submission of arbitral or judicial tribunals of international questions, that is, the decision of questions arising under our treaties and under international law, because these questions are to be resolved by principles which are commonly accepted. But when we are outside the domain of our treaties and questions of international law, and are dealing with our own domestic questions, we reserve our freedom to determine our own policies."

"So far as co-operation is concerned in humanitarian endeavors we now have it, and on a considerable scale. We are glad that co-operation has been secured. The form of co-operation is suited to the fact."

Mr. Hughes led up to his declaration by saying that "if Mr. Davis' criticisms have any significance, or point to a definite line of policy, they mean that he would like to renew the controversy over the League." Mr. Hughes continued:

"With the disastrous obstinacy of the last Democratic administration, Mr. Davis apparently would achieve, through the League, what he has failed to achieve through the League."

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Mr. Davis may be polling for a fight, but the Democratic Party has taken away his ammunition and left him nothing but empty shells. Mr. Davis, as an individual, has a full right to demand that this Government either take a Democratic candidate for president, or the Democratic Party has taken a back-track on that proposition.

"We have said that the people of this country would never tolerate the submission to any power or group of powers of the determination of our domestic questions. If we are to co-operate, we must be permitted to co-operate without the sacrifice of our right to determine our own policies."

Some Specifications
Mr. Hughes referred also to what he termed the Democratic candidate's effort to "belittle the Washington Conference," adding: "He says that there are those who say this or that and without specifically making these statements his own he gives them currency and apparent approval. Thus Mr. Davis permits himself to say that the country asks whether the Washington treaties have bound us to a definite position. He should know that in England he should know that neither in letter nor spirit have the Washington treaties bound us to inferiority with England."

"Mr. Davis refers to the appropriation by Congress of \$6,000,000 for the elevation of guns on certain of our retained ships. He does not mention that this applies to ships which will be replaced within 10 or 12 years. He should know that in the vessels which will replace these ships we can have any elevation we please."

"He does not refer to the fact that the appropriation was made under the mistaken notion that the British had increased the elevation of their guns on their retained ships, and that this report turned out to be inaccurate. The question is an important practical one to be considered on its merits and not one for partisan clubbing on the conference treaties. If the leader of the Democratic Party favors this appropriation it will be interesting, no doubt, to his followers in Congress to know it."

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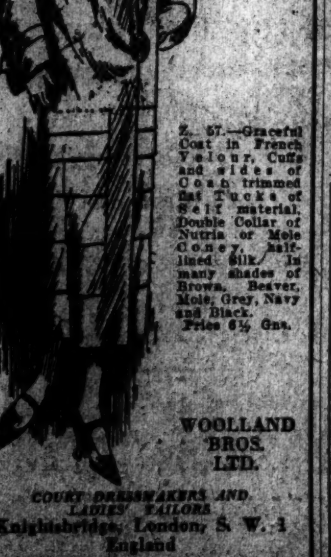
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RYKOFF TO AID "RED VERDUN"

Peasants of Tsaritsin, Cen-
ter of Russian Drought,
Rely on State Help

TSARITSIN, Russia, Sept. 22 (Special Correspondence).—Tsaritsin was a stronghold of the Soviet cause during the civil war. Months before the November revolution, Tsaritsin was under the control of a Bolshevik. During the civil war, Leon Trotsky called the city "The Red Verdun" in appreciation of its steadfastness in resisting the White attacks.

The devotion of the Tsaritsin workers to the Soviet cause received the highest official recognition recently when the Prime Minister, A. L. Rykoff, on behalf of the All-Union Soviet Executive Committee, presented the city with the Order of the Red Banner, the highest Russian military decoration.

Workers Need Better Housing. The secret of Tsaritsin's revolutionary record is to be found in the fact that it contains a number of factories and mills. The first place the Prime Minister visited after leaving his launch was a metal factory, formerly belonging to a Franco-Belgian stock company. After completing his round of the factory the Premier went to the headquarters of the factory committee and had a heart-to-heart talk with the local party and trade union leaders. Two problems stood out in the discussion: the need for repairs in the factory and the need for better housing for the workers. On the latter point Mr. Rykoff addressed an outdoor audience of factory workers. Questions were asked for at the end of the speech, and as usual, the workers were not backward in putting a large number of inquiries about a variety of topics. To an anxious query whether a return of the 1921 famine was to be feared he replied that the attitude of the peasants in the drought-stricken region in staying at home and doing their best to keep the amount of food previously planted was the best guaranty against a repetition of the 1921 disaster.

Russia's Foreign Policy. Several questions on foreign policy poured in. What were Russia's relations with America? How about Bessarabia? What was Russia's attitude toward China? The Prime Minister replied that so far there were only commercial relations with America, but nothing in the nature of a political agreement. As for Bessarabia, Italy had not recognized the legality of the Rumanian occupation, and it would be easy for Russia to retake the Province; but there was too much to be done at home to warrant running the risk of a new war. As for China, Russia could justly claim to be the greatest friend of that country, since it had treated China not like other powers, as an inferior, but as an equal.

A few more remarks about the condition of the Russian industries, and the serious thoughtful figure of the Soviet Prime Minister could be seen moving off amid the cheers of the workers, who adopted a resolution to name their suburb after him.

It is only necessary to go a few miles out of Tsaritsin to see the Russian drought at its worst. The only growing thing that seems to have survived in Tsaritsin Province is the melons, which seem able to defy the lack of moisture. These melons now constitute a large part of the diet of the peasants, and without state aid on a large scale the whole Province would certainly be exposed to the menace of famine during the winter. But this state aid, in the shape of public works, on which the peasants will be employed, is promised and the works have already been started in some villages. The fact that the peasants, with very few exceptions, are remaining in their villages, instead of fleeing, is an indication that they feel fairly confident of pulling through the winter with state relief.

LITHUANIA BUILDS NEW RAILWAY LINES

KOVNO, Lithuania, Sept. 14 (Special Correspondence).—The Lithuanian Parliament, at an extraordinary sitting at the end of last month, passed a bill for the building of the new railway line uniting Memel with Kovno and Vilna, and so with the other parts of Lithuania.

The new line will pass through Kedainiai and Lida, with a branch line from Kovno to Lida. It is also soon to be begun, the bill for its construction having passed the Sejm (Parliament).

Pony Street, Just Off the Old Fish Market in Bergen



Photo by William H. Tolman

"I could only free myself from the hobbles on my legs, I'd show you," these ponies seemed to say, as I passed them on what I used to call Pony Street, just off the old fish market in Bergen. For all the world, they reminded me of a lot of mischievous boys, with their

sharp and sparkling eyes, planning the next prank. For the most part, these fjord ponies that are always found hobbled in the street, bring to the city vegetable and dairy products. Norway's main dependence for transportation is the fjord pony. He is

willing and strong. The carts are small, but necessary so as the country is mountainous. There is only one principal railroad in Norway, that between Bergen and Christiania. Crossing this line, early last July, as we stopped at the station on the top of the divide, some

of the passengers engaged in a miniature snow ball fight. There was enough snow, if they wished, to have made it a battle. Here, as at all the other stations, the little ponies carried the passengers in their tiny carts into the country.

William H. Tolman.

PRAGUE TO PAY LOANS FOR WAR

More Finances Needed in
Few Months—Germans
May Join Coalition

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, Sept. 20 (Special Correspondence).—Parliament has just passed a bill here setting out a score of differences arising out of the payment by the Czechoslovakian Government of debts contracted by the former Austro-Hungarian monarchy to individuals subscribing to the various loans raised under pressure of the war.

The significance of the action is twofold. First, one more strain left by the war has been wiped out; second, it signifies the first parliamentary co-operation of importance of the Germans with the Czechs. That is to say, the German minority party, the Czech coalition of the five parties. For these reasons the acceptance of the measure is historic.

At Versailles it was agreed that the new Czechoslovak Republic should not be called on to assume all the obligations left as a heritage by the old Empire. In 1920, the Czech Government decided to reimburse a portion of the former war debts, those who had subscribed amounts less than 25,000 crowns were to be paid; other subscribers were allowed to buy shares in the fourth Czech State loan, covering their purchases with their old bonds, at an estimate of 75 per cent of their face value. The Germans in Czechoslovakia opposed the measure and have continued to do so ever since. It has always been a source of friction.

The action of the Government at this time is not entirely philanthropic. They must raise another loan of several million crowns within a few months, and it is decidedly better to have the support of the wealthy German element than their opposition. Also, there is a political favor to the proceedings, since rumor predicts the addition to the Government coalition at no far distant time of representatives of the German Party. Nevertheless, full credit should be given the Government for its achievement.

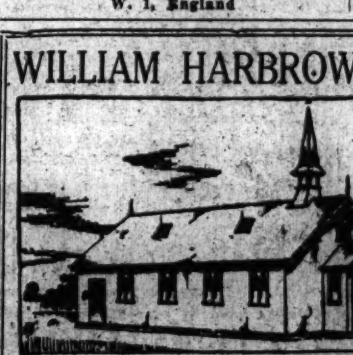
A feature of the action taken in Parliament is that for the first time since the founding of the Republic the voice of the German minority has been listened to with respect. Hitherto, if the Government decided on

NORWAY'S WHALERS SAIL FOR ROSS SEA

CHRISTIANIA, Norway, Sept. 20 (Special Correspondence).—The largest whaling fleet in the world was recently assembled in the small coastal town of Sandefjord, ready to start for the winter's expeditions to the Antarctic Sea. It has a combined capacity of 60,000 tons and a number of transport steamers totaling 25,000 tons capacity. Among the ships was the Sir James Clark Ross, a 12,000-ton floating factory that last year, for the first time, introduced modern whaling in the Ross Sea. The Clark Ross will this year begin whaling north of the ice belt which closes the Ross Sea itself. An interesting expedition will be undertaken by the introduction of live reindeer to South Georgia, where they in all probability will acclimatize themselves.

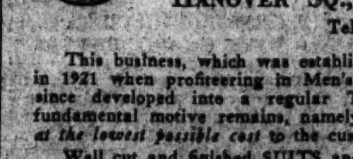
It is 20 years since a Norwegian company, for the first time, took up whaling in South Georgia. More companies followed the example, and in the course of years whaling has become a good source of income to the Norwegians people, employing between 4,000 and 5,000 men. The Norwegians are considered the best whalers in the world, and Norwegian companies today are credited with some 60 per cent of the world's whaling industry.

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Pacific to Become Humanity's Center

Prince Tokugawa Says Process
Is Already Moving to
That Goal

TOKYO, Sept. 20 (Special Correspondence).—Saying that it was impossible not to perceive the shifting of the world's center of affairs toward the Pacific Ocean in the future, Prince I. Tokugawa, president of the House of Peers and Japan's chief delegate at the Washington conference, addressed the Pan-Pacific Union of Tokyo on Balboa Day. In part he said:

We are assembled here tonight to celebrate an event that happened 411 years ago. Some time in September, 1513, Vasco Nunez de Balboa, a daring Spanish explorer, crossed the isthmus of Panama and for the first time set his eyes upon the beautiful waters of the Pacific.

He is frequently described as "the discoverer of the Pacific," which is, of course, wrong; the Pacific having been known to millions of men in Asia long before Balboa was born. Even among Europeans, many had preceded him in investigating the waters of the Pacific. The correct way of putting the matter would be to say that "Balboa was the first European to look upon the Pacific from his eastern coast." And in this respect his venture assumes peculiar interest and significance, for according to

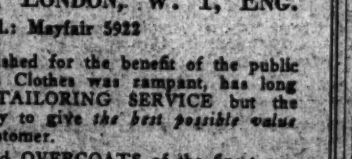
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NORWEGIAN SEAMEN GET RAISE

CHRISTIANIA, Norway, Sept. 20 (Special Correspondence).—The Norwegian seamen's organization, has concluded a new agreement with the sailors' and fishermen's unions, by which their wages scales are increased by from 4 to 8 per cent, so far as foreign sailings are concerned.

EVANS & SONS—CONFECTIONERS will send post free in U. K. a "Royal" Balmoral Cake as supplied by them to H. R. H. the Duke of York for 2/-, 4/3 or 5/4.

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PEKING FULL OF POOR STUDENTS

Lack of Work Renders Them
Unable to Use Their
Special Training

PEKING, Sept. 11 (Special Correspondence).—In China today there are between 3000 and 4000 Chinese graduates of foreign schools, many of them with special technical training, who are having considerable difficulty in getting work. These are young men and women who went abroad in the last 10 or 15 years expecting to use their special training, which they returned to China. But the disturbed conditions in this country since the establishment of the Republic have prevented the returned students from putting this training to use. In addition to those who have been trained abroad there are several thousand comparatively recent graduates of the various high-grade colleges and universities in China who also are thrown back on their families for support because of the difficulty of getting work. At the present time there are between 15,000 and 20,000 graduates of middle schools (which correspond to the educational system to the high school in the United States), who lack the opportunity of going to the universities.

At the National University of Peking this year over 20,000 students took the entrance examination, but only 220 were admitted. At Nankai University in Tientsin of the 1800 students who took the examination 100 were admitted. The same situation exists at the other leading colleges and universities.

A large proportion of these students come from comparatively poor families, and after they have secured their education they are unwilling to return to the conditions of living from which they came. It is easy to understand this feeling when one remembers that the average Chinese farmer has a total annual income for his entire family of less than \$100, and that he lives under exceedingly primitive conditions of housing and work. The young man who has spent four or five years studying abroad finds it very difficult to return to the conditions of living with which his family has been content for generations.

The sons of wealthy families do not face the same problem of a new standard of living, and in a great many cases they are able to use their time and education in taking care of their family interests. But the children of the middle and lower classes who have received an education abroad, or in the colleges and universities in China, are presenting an increasingly difficult problem because there has not been a sufficient opening-up of adequate opportunities.

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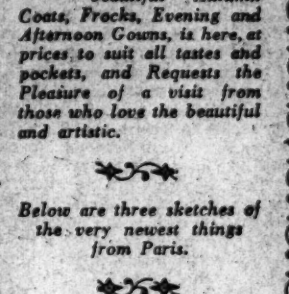
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Beige coat frock in kashmir cloth.



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In the Ship Lanes

By FRANKLIN SNOW
PROHIBITION on American vessels has not proved a deterrent to passenger business. While only about one-fourth of the passengers coming to the United States in 1923 sailed on American ships, there is only one vessel of American registry among the largest 10 transatlantic liners. With the exception of the Leviathan of the United States Lines, the Columbus of the North German Lloyd and the Paris of the French Line, the larger ships all fly the British flag.

Easy in distinguishing the lines to which ships belong by their names has led many companies to adopt a standard set of letters to mark the name. The Cunard boats end in "ia," as Mauretania and Aquitania. The White Star Line use the letters "ic" as an ending to the names of the Majestic, Homeric and others. Red Star ships such as the Benland and Lapland end in "land." Most of the United States Shipping Board boats have "President" names. Pacific Steam Navigation Company ships begin with "P," as Essequibo. The Grace Line uses the first word "Santa"; many of the Canadian Pacific ships are the "Empress of" and Lamport and Holt boats start with "V."

Royal Mail Steam Packet liners have "O" as the first letter as Ohio and Orinda and Atlantic Transport ships are prefixed by "Minne." The Canadian National Railway ships use the word "Canadian" as the first of a compound name, and the Holland-America vessels have the suffix "dam" as Rotterdam and Volendam.

Distinctive funnel markings by many lines also make identification simple. The United States Lines use a red, white, and blue marking. The Cunard vessels have crimson with a black band around the top; the White Star uses buff, with black bands and the United American yellow, with two narrow blue stripes. Others have similar individual funnel markings.

The cost of operating the steamer Mauretania of the Cunard Line in her recent record-breaking trip is said to have been \$10,000 a day, based upon the amount of oil consumed to produce the speed attained by the boat. The fact that this sum does not include the expense of wages, supplies, port charges at each end of the run and fixed charges, bears out statements of steamship men that fast-passenger boats frequently are operated at a deficit. The principal source of loss, they say, is the fuel to the line freight which can be handled by other and slower vessels in greater volume than is possible on the "ocean greyhound."

With her return to France last week, the steamer Lafayette, of the French Line, has completed her final North Atlantic trip of the season, and during the winter months will be operated between St. Nazaire, Havre and Vera Cruz.

Miami, Fla., is expected to have a 25-foot channel in place of its present one of 18 feet deep in order to serve adequately its growing commerce and further to enhance its importance as a seaport. Despite its popularity as a winter resort, no steamship lines from the north now use the port, and only passenger boats of importance touching that port being those from Jacksonville and Nassau, Bahamas Islands. A deeper channel, it is said, will attract shipping to Miami, the city having an excellent harbor save for its shallow channel.

GREEKS DISCUSS VENIZELOS'S RETURN

Friends of Patriot Hope for His Re-entry Into Politics

ATHENS, Sept. 25 (Special Correspondence).—From time to time the Greek press passionately discusses the eventual return of Eleutherios Venizelos to active political life. This arouses the indignation of the opposite camps and raises hopes in the friends of the "Grand Man." Alexander Papanastasiou, the former Premier, is confident of a bright future. He has been looking forward to the time when they expect to be in power and govern the country with a strong hand. The rest of the parliamentary parties, classified under the label of Venizelism, are striving to save the situation, and for some time have attempted to preserve the status quo until better arrangements are made to between the conflicting forces.

The character of the fight which is being waged may be better grasped if mention is made of the constitution and alignment of various parties in their mutual relations. They may be classified under five groups: former royalists, who more or less dream of the revival of the monarchy; royalists; republicans, adverse to Venizelism and royalism, and who tend toward mild communism; Venizelists, who take a middle course between the republicans and the former royalists; Communists, championing the Third International, and Nationalists of various shades, who favor the army with a program which will suppress all tendencies opposing the constitution of national unity and independence. The republicans are powerful enough to cause great embarrassment

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ment to the parties that from necessity have temporarily united to uphold and defend the Government against the Republican bloc. The cohesion between these consoled elements seems to be weak, and at any time a disruption might be provoked among the loosely united ranks. This spasmodic union might be rendered permanent and effectively strong should Venizelism be placed under the direction of a man who could concentrate his sympathy, confidence and co-operation of these parties. The actual party chiefs, for one or other reason, do not possess the necessary qualifications to achieve this end. This may explain why eyes have again turned toward Mr. Venizelos, whose prestige, within the last few months, has been on the increase.

BELGIAN HARVESTERS LESS BRUSSELS, Sept. 24 (Special Correspondence).—The number of Belgian workers going to France to gather in the harvest has considerably diminished. The pre-war figure was 40,000 and the number has now dropped to 30,000. The greater part of these are at present occupied in the reconstruction work of the devastated regions, and are more or less permanent settlers in France.

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OTTAWA, Oct. 14 (Special).—At this time of year, when much seasonal work stops, there are always some who express fear of considerable unemployment during the winter. On the other hand, it is equally certain that with such strong buying power as is developing in the west, business generally cannot but be greatly benefited. W. E. Milner, managing director of the Western Life Assurance Company, Winnipeg, and an authority on matters relating to the Canadian economy, states that the value of the cereal crops of western Canada alone at \$675,000,000. This is more than the value of the entire crop of wheat that Canada ever produced.

During the last week cash wheat in Winnipeg touched \$1.49 a bushel, and October options went to \$1.71. Naturally, this produces much optimism. The important factor in the Canadian economy is to be seen not only in the amount of money that farmers will receive for this year's crop, but in the additional fact that they insure a large wheat acreage next year.

No Wheat Crop Curtailment
Many have advocated the curtailing of production on the ground that this would raise prices, and there has been a disposition on the part of farmers to follow this advice. But this year it has been recognized that, in so far as Canadian wheat growers are concerned, it would not be good policy. The explanation is that because of the exceptional fertility of the wheat lands of western Canada, and lower production costs generally, these producers have an decided advantage over other competitors.

Export trade is being well maintained. Exports of wheat during September having been double those of the corresponding month of last year, while the value was \$13,550,000, as compared with \$5,299,000. The United Kingdom took 7,128,000 bushels, as compared with 3,350,000; while countries other than the United Kingdom and the United States, increased their purchases from 689,000 to 2,318,000 bushels. Exports of flour were 97,710 barrels, as compared with 45,479 barrels for the corresponding month, 1923. September mining returns from northern Ontario show that gold production was high, being valued at \$2,000,000. This exceeds last year's figures for the corresponding month. The increases in the price of silver will be of decided benefit to the northern Ontario mines. Last week it touched 72 cents an ounce in New York, as compared with an average of 62 cents during the first half of this year. The sales of gold in Germany for coinage purposes have been a factor in creating the improved situation in silver circles.

German Loan Benefits
It is generally contended that the success of the German loan on reparations account will be beneficial to Canadian industry. Provided with funds for the purchase of raw materials, there is no doubt that Germany would take large quantities of Canadian minerals from Canada. It is understood that advances have been made for the resumption of closer trade relations between the two countries. It looks very much as though United States exporters were, to some extent, losing ground in Canada. The figures show that during the year ended August, imports from the Republic declined \$58,000,000. Some of this has been due to low prices of coal and of metal products. On the other hand, the products of some other countries are replacing those from the United States.

The explanation is to be found in the Canadian policy, during the last two years, of negotiating trade treaties with other countries, such as France, Italy, Belgium, The Netherlands, Finland, and Australia. These have resulted in Canadian products entering such countries on better terms than formerly, and in return Canada has made like concessions.

Newspaper Situation
The action of the International Paper Company in announcing that the contract rate for newspaper during 1925 will be \$70 a ton, has had the effect of clearing the situation in Canada. The larger mills are well able to stand the cut, especially as lower wages for men in the paper industry are in prospect for the winter. It is thought that some of the weaker mills in the United States will be unprofitable, which would have the effect of throwing more business to Canada.

Lower newspaper prices do not hold up extensive projects in this industry. It is now reported that the Brown Corporation, which produces newsprint at La Tuque, Que., may add to its activities in this country by building a mill for the production of newsprint pulp. This company, which already develops 4400 electric horsepower, controls sites capable of producing 140,000 horsepower on the St. Maurice River. This corporation's investment in sulphate and lumber mills represents \$4,000,000. St. Maurice Company has bought another piece of land for its new plants near the city of Quebec, and it is thought that the construction will begin early in the new year.

The Australian trade treaty, the details of which are now known, has decided benefit to the pulp and paper industry. Canadian newsprint enters Australia free, while newsprint from other countries is subject to a general tariff of \$15 a ton against other countries, save Great Britain.

TELEPHONE'S SHARE INCOME IS SLIGHTLY LESS IN 9 MONTHS

NEW YORK, Oct. 14.—Estimated net income of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company for the nine months of 1924 has been reported by officials at \$47,711,440, after charges and federal taxes equal to \$3.1 a share on the average amount of stock outstanding compared with \$3.156,142, or \$5.65 a share in the corresponding period of 1923.

Surplus was \$12,749,208, compared with \$14,438,408 a year ago. There were slightly more than 100 million shares of the company's common stock outstanding at par to the company's stockholders at the rate of \$140,000 for each share held, of which \$140,000 were paid in full and \$50,000 on the deferred payment plan.

YALE & TOWNE CO.
NEW YORK, Oct. 14.—No further dividend changes are contemplated by directors of the Yale & Towne Co., lowering the extra dividend on Oct. 1, has been returned from abroad. Operations were not at all per cent of capacity, but the company's earnings were satisfactory.

STOCKS ANNUAL
Stocks of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company for the nine months of 1924 have been reported by officials at \$47,711,440, after charges and federal taxes equal to \$3.1 a share on the average amount of stock outstanding compared with \$3.156,142, or \$5.65 a share in the corresponding period of 1923.

NEW YORK BOND MARKET

(Quotations to 10:30 a.m.)

Am. As. Chem. 1st 4 1/2	101 1/2	N. Y. Terminal 4 1/2	101 1/2
Am. As. Chem. 2nd 4 1/2	101 1/2	N. Y. Terminal 5 1/2	101 1/2
Am. As. Chem. 3rd 4 1/2	101 1/2	N. Y. Terminal 6 1/2	101 1/2
Am. As. Chem. 4th 4 1/2	101 1/2	N. Y. Terminal 7 1/2	101 1/2
Am. As. Chem. 5th 4 1/2	101 1/2	N. Y. Terminal 8 1/2	101 1/2
Am. As. Chem. 6th 4 1/2	101 1/2	N. Y. Terminal 9 1/2	101 1/2
Am. As. Chem. 7th 4 1/2	101 1/2	N. Y. Terminal 10 1/2	101 1/2
Am. As. Chem. 8th 4 1/2	101 1/2	N. Y. Terminal 11 1/2	101 1/2
Am. As. Chem. 9th 4 1/2	101 1/2	N. Y. Terminal 12 1/2	101 1/2
Am. As. Chem. 10th 4 1/2	101 1/2	N. Y. Terminal 13 1/2	101 1/2
Am. As. Chem. 11th 4 1/2	101 1/2	N. Y. Terminal 14 1/2	101 1/2
Am. As. Chem. 12th 4 1/2	101 1/2	N. Y. Terminal 15 1/2	101 1/2
Am. As. Chem. 13th 4 1/2	101 1/2	N. Y. Terminal 16 1/2	101 1/2
Am. As. Chem. 14th 4 1/2	101 1/2	N. Y. Terminal 17 1/2	101 1/2
Am. As. Chem. 15th 4 1/2	101 1/2	N. Y. Terminal 18 1/2	101 1/2
Am. As. Chem. 16th 4 1/2	101 1/2	N. Y. Terminal 19 1/2	101 1/2
Am. As. Chem. 17th 4 1/2	101 1/2	N. Y. Terminal 20 1/2	101 1/2
Am. As. Chem. 18th 4 1/2	101 1/2	N. Y. Terminal 21 1/2	101 1/2
Am. As. Chem. 19th 4 1/2	101 1/2	N. Y. Terminal 22 1/2	101 1/2
Am. As. Chem. 20th 4 1/2	101 1/2	N. Y. Terminal 23 1/2	101 1/2
Am. As. Chem. 21st 4 1/2	101 1/2	N. Y. Terminal 24 1/2	101 1/2
Am. As. Chem. 22nd 4 1/2	101 1/2	N. Y. Terminal 25 1/2	101 1/2
Am. As. Chem. 23rd 4 1/2	101 1/2	N. Y. Terminal 26 1/2	101 1/2
Am. As. Chem. 24th 4 1/2	101 1/2	N. Y. Terminal 27 1/2	101 1/2
Am. As. Chem. 25th 4 1/2	101 1/2	N. Y. Terminal 28 1/2	101 1/2
Am. As. Chem. 26th 4 1/2	101 1/2	N. Y. Terminal 29 1/2	101 1/2
Am. As. Chem. 27th 4 1/2	101 1/2	N. Y. Terminal 30 1/2	101 1/2
Am. As. Chem. 28th 4 1/2	101 1/2	N. Y. Terminal 31 1/2	101 1/2
Am. As. Chem. 29th 4 1/2	101 1/2	N. Y. Terminal 32 1/2	101 1/2
Am. As. Chem. 30th 4 1/2	101 1/2	N. Y. Terminal 33 1/2	101 1/2
Am. As. Chem. 31st 4 1/2	101 1/2	N. Y. Terminal 34 1/2	101 1/2
Am. As. Chem. 32nd 4 1/2	101 1/2	N. Y. Terminal 35 1/2	101 1/2
Am. As. Chem. 33rd 4 1/2	101 1/2	N. Y. Terminal 36 1/2	101 1/2
Am. As. Chem. 34th 4 1/2	101 1/2	N. Y. Terminal 37 1/2	101 1/2
Am. As. Chem. 35th 4 1/2	101 1/2	N. Y. Terminal 38 1/2	101 1/2
Am. As. Chem. 36th 4 1/2	101 1/2	N. Y. Terminal 39 1/2	101 1/2
Am. As. Chem. 37th 4 1/2	101 1/2	N. Y. Terminal 40 1/2	101 1/2
Am. As. Chem. 38th 4 1/2	101 1/2	N. Y. Terminal 41 1/2	101 1/2
Am. As. Chem. 39th 4 1/2	101 1/2	N. Y. Terminal 42 1/2	101 1/2
Am. As. Chem. 40th 4 1/2	101 1/2	N. Y. Terminal 43 1/2	101 1/2
Am. As. Chem. 41st 4 1/2	101 1/2	N. Y. Terminal 44 1/2	101 1/2
Am. As. Chem. 42nd 4 1/2	101 1/2	N. Y. Terminal 45 1/2	101 1/2
Am. As. Chem. 43rd 4 1/2	101 1/2	N. Y. Terminal 46 1/2	101 1/2
Am. As. Chem. 44th 4 1/2	101 1/2	N. Y. Terminal 47 1/2	101 1/2
Am. As. Chem. 45th 4 1/2	101 1/2	N. Y. Terminal 48 1/2	101 1/2
Am. As. Chem. 46th 4 1/2	101 1/2	N. Y. Terminal 49 1/2	101 1/2
Am. As. Chem. 47th 4 1/2	101 1/2	N. Y. Terminal 50 1/2	101 1/2
Am. As. Chem. 48th 4 1/2	101 1/2	N. Y. Terminal 51 1/2	101 1/2
Am. As. Chem. 49th 4 1/2	101 1/2	N. Y. Terminal 52 1/2	101 1/2
Am. As. Chem. 50th 4 1/2	101 1/2	N. Y. Terminal 53 1/2	101 1/2
Am. As. Chem. 51st 4 1/2	101 1/2	N. Y. Terminal 54 1/2	101 1/2
Am. As. Chem. 52nd 4 1/2	101 1/2	N. Y. Terminal 55 1/2	101 1/2
Am. As. Chem. 53rd 4 1/2	101 1/2	N. Y. Terminal 56 1/2	101 1/2
Am. As. Chem. 54th 4 1/2	101 1/2	N. Y. Terminal 57 1/2	101 1/2
Am. As. Chem. 55th 4 1/2	101 1/2	N. Y. Terminal 58 1/2	101 1/2
Am. As. Chem. 56th 4 1/2	101 1/2	N. Y. Terminal 59 1/2	101 1/2
Am. As. Chem. 57th 4 1/2	101 1/2	N. Y. Terminal 60 1/2	101 1/2
Am. As. Chem. 58th 4 1/2	101 1/2	N. Y. Terminal 61 1/2	101 1/2
Am. As. Chem. 59th 4 1/2	101 1/2	N. Y. Terminal 62 1/2	101 1/2
Am. As. Chem. 60th 4 1/2	101 1/2	N. Y. Terminal 63 1/2	101 1/2
Am. As. Chem. 61st 4 1/2	101 1/2	N. Y. Terminal 64 1/2	101 1/2
Am. As. Chem. 62nd 4 1/2	101 1/2	N. Y. Terminal 65 1/2	101 1/2
Am. As. Chem. 63rd 4 1/2	101 1/2	N. Y. Terminal 66 1/2	101 1/2
Am. As. Chem. 64th 4 1/2	101 1/2	N. Y. Terminal 67 1/2	101 1/2
Am. As. Chem. 65th 4 1/2	101 1/2	N. Y. Terminal 68 1/2	101 1/2
Am. As. Chem. 66th 4 1/2	101 1/2	N. Y. Terminal 69 1/2	101 1/2
Am. As. Chem. 67th 4 1/2	101 1/2	N. Y. Terminal 70 1/2	101 1/2
Am. As. Chem. 68th 4 1/2	101 1/2	N. Y. Terminal 71 1/2	101 1/2
Am. As. Chem. 69th 4 1/2	101 1/2	N. Y. Terminal 72 1/2	101 1/2
Am. As. Chem. 70th 4 1/2	101 1/2	N. Y. Terminal 73 1/2	101 1/2
Am. As. Chem. 71st 4 1/2	101 1/2	N. Y. Terminal 74 1/2	101 1/2
Am. As. Chem. 72nd 4 1/2	101 1/2	N. Y. Terminal 75 1/2	101 1/2
Am. As. Chem. 73rd 4 1/2	101 1/2	N. Y. Terminal 76 1/2	101 1/2
Am. As. Chem. 74th 4 1/2	101 1/2	N. Y. Terminal 77 1/2	101 1/2
Am. As. Chem. 75th 4 1/2	101 1/2	N. Y. Terminal 78 1/2	101 1/2
Am. As. Chem. 76th 4 1/2	101 1/2	N. Y. Terminal 79 1/2	101 1/2
Am. As. Chem. 77th 4 1/2	101 1/2	N. Y. Terminal 80 1/2	101 1/2
Am. As. Chem. 78th 4 1/2	101 1/2	N. Y. Terminal 81 1/2	101 1/2
Am. As. Chem. 79th 4 1/2	101 1/2	N. Y. Terminal 82 1/2	101 1/2
Am. As. Chem. 80th 4 1/2	101 1/2	N. Y. Terminal 83 1/2	101 1/2
Am. As. Chem. 81st 4 1/2	101 1/2	N. Y. Terminal 84 1/2	101 1/2
Am. As. Chem. 82nd 4 1/2	101 1/2	N. Y. Terminal 85 1/2	101 1/2
Am. As. Chem. 83rd 4 1/2	101 1/2	N. Y. Terminal 86 1/2	101 1/2
Am. As. Chem. 84th 4 1/2	101 1/2	N. Y. Terminal 87 1/2	101 1/2
Am. As. Chem. 85th 4 1/2	101 1/2	N. Y. Terminal 88 1/2	101 1/2
Am. As. Chem. 86th 4 1/2	101 1/2	N. Y. Terminal 89 1/2	101 1/2
Am. As. Chem. 87th 4 1/2	101 1/2	N. Y. Terminal 90 1/2	101 1/2
Am. As. Chem. 88th 4 1/2	101 1/2	N. Y. Terminal 91 1/2	101 1/2
Am. As. Chem. 89th 4 1/2	101 1/2	N. Y. Terminal 92 1/2	101 1/2
Am. As. Chem. 90th 4 1/2	101 1/2	N. Y. Terminal 93 1/2	101 1/2
Am. As. Chem. 91st 4 1/2	101 1/2	N. Y. Terminal 94 1/2	101 1/2
Am. As. Chem. 92nd 4 1/2	101 1/2	N. Y. Terminal 95 1/2	101 1/2
Am. As. Chem. 93rd 4 1/2	101 1/2	N. Y. Terminal 96 1/2	101 1/2
Am. As. Chem. 94th 4 1/2	101 1/2	N. Y. Terminal 97 1/2	101 1/2
Am. As. Chem. 95th 4 1/2	101 1/2	N. Y. Terminal 98 1/2	101 1/2
Am. As. Chem. 96th 4 1/2	101 1/2	N. Y. Terminal 99 1/2	101 1/2
Am. As. Chem. 97th 4 1/2	101 1/2	N. Y. Terminal 100 1/2	101 1/2
Am. As. Chem. 98th 4 1/2	101 1/2	N. Y. Terminal 101 1/2	101 1/2
Am. As. Chem. 99th 4 1/2	101 1/2	N. Y. Terminal 102 1/2	101 1/2
Am. As. Chem. 100th 4 1/2	101 1/2	N. Y. Terminal 103 1/2	101 1/2

As all of these bonds have been subscribed for, this advertisement appears only as a matter of record

\$110,000,000 German External Loan 1924 Seven Per Cent. Gold Bonds

Dated October 15, 1924

Interest payable April 15 and October 15

Due October 15, 1940

NON-REDEEMABLE PRIOR TO MATURITY, EXCEPT FOR THE SINKING FUND

Sinking Fund, for this issue, \$4,620,000 a year, payable monthly, beginning November 15, 1924; sufficient to retire annually one-twentyfifth of the issue at 105%

Bonds to be retired through the Sinking Fund by purchase, if obtainable at or below 105% and accrued interest, or if not so obtainable, by redemption by lot at 105% and accrued interest, such accrued interest in either case to be paid otherwise than out of the Sinking Fund. The Bonds are to be redeemable for the Sinking Fund on October 15 of each year, commencing October 15, 1925.

Coupon Bonds in denominations of \$1,000, \$500 and \$100

Principal and interest payable in New York City at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co. in United States gold coin of the present standard of weight and fineness, without deduction for any German taxes, present or future.

Doctor Luther, Finance Minister of Germany, has prepared, and the Reparation Commission and Owen D. Young, Agent-General for Reparation Payments, have approved, the following summary from his statement dated October 10, 1924, copies of which may be had on application to the undersigned:

THE LOAN. These Bonds are part of an International Loan to be issued for the purpose of carrying into effect the plan of the First Committee of Experts appointed by the Reparation Commission, for the double purpose of ensuring currency stability in Germany and of financing, especially, deliveries in kind during the preliminary period of economic rehabilitation. The Loan is to be issued in Great Britain, France, Italy, Switzerland, Holland, Belgium, Sweden, Germany and the United States of America, in bonds of various currencies, and for an amount estimated to be sufficient to yield in the aggregate a net sum equivalent, at current rates of exchange, to approximately \$100,000,000 Gold Marks (approximately \$100,000,000).

SECURITY. The service of interest and amortization of the Loan is:

- (1) A direct and unconditional obligation of the German Government chargeable on all the assets and revenues of that Government.
- (2) A specific first charge on all payments provided for under the Dawes Plan to or for the account of the Agent-General for Reparation Payments, such charge being prior to reparations and other Treaty payments, which in turn have a specific precedence over the existing German debt.
- (3) A first charge by way of collateral security on the "controlled revenues," i. e., the gross revenues of the German Government derived from the customs and from the taxes on tobacco, beer and sugar, the net revenue of the German Government from the spirits monopoly and such tax (if any) as may hereafter be similarly assigned by the German Government in accordance with the terms of the final protocol of the London Conference. The "controlled revenues" are estimated as amounting annually to not less than 1,000,000,000 Gold Marks (approximately \$240,000,000). The German Government may not create any further charge upon the controlled revenues ranking prior to or equally with the charge created in favor of the bonds of the Loan.

LONDON. In the London Protocol, Annex IV, Article 3, the Governments of Belgium, Great Britain (with the Governments of Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and India), France, Greece, Italy, Japan, Portugal, Roumania and Yugoslavia, agreed as follows:

"In order to secure the service of the loan of 800 million gold marks contemplated by the Experts' Plan, and in order to facilitate the issue of that loan to the public, the signatory Governments hereby declare that, in case sanctions have to be imposed in consequence of a default by Germany they will safeguard any specific securities which may be pledged to the service of the loan."

"The signatory Governments further declare that they consider the service of the loan as entitled to absolute priority as regards any resources of Germany so far as such resources may have been subjected to a general charge in favor of the said loan, and also as regards any resources that may arise as a result of the imposition of sanctions."

At the London Conference, the Allied Governments adopted a resolution reading as follows:

"The Allied Governments, desiring that this loan should be successfully raised, and contemplating that the loan will be a first lien on the security pledged thereto, will invite the Central Banks in their respective countries to use their good offices to facilitate the placing of the loan."

In connection with this resolution, and at the request of the Governments of Great Britain, France and Belgium, J. P. Morgan & Co., and their associates, have undertaken the issue of the American portion of the Loan.

THE BONDS ARE OFFERED FOR SUBSCRIPTION, SUBJECT TO THE CONDITIONS STATED BELOW, AT 92% AND ACCRUED INTEREST, TO YIELD OVER 7.70% TO MATURITY.

All subscriptions will be received subject to the issue and delivery to us of the Bonds as planned and to the approval by counsel of the relevant documents and proceedings.

Subscription books will be opened at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., at 10 o'clock A. M., Tuesday, October 14, 1924. The right is reserved to reject any and all applications, and also, in any case, to award a smaller amount than applied for. The amounts due on allotments will be payable at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., in New York funds to their order, on or about October 30, 1924, as called for, against the delivery of Interim Receipts exchangeable for definitive Bonds when prepared and received.

J. P. Morgan & Co.

Kuhn, Loeb & Co.

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Old Colony Trust Company

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Estabrook & Co.

E. H. Rollins & Sons

Hornblower & Weeks

Merrill, Oldham & Co.

Parkinson & Burr

Paine, Webber & Company

R. L. Day & Co.

F. S. Moseley & Co.

New York, October 14, 1924.

DIVIDENDS

McCorry Stores declared the regular quarterly dividends of 40 cents (1 per cent) on common stock on common "A" and

PENNSYLVANIA

Washington

The Christian Science Monitor
IS FOR SALE IN WASHINGTON, PA., on
the following News stands: George Wash-
ington Hotel News Stand; J. W. Walker
News Stand, 42 N. Main St.

Wilkes-Barre

The Christian Science Monitor

on the following new stands: Van Nuys Interstate News Stand, Lehigh Valley Station; Samuel Lieberman Stand, Public Square, corner of West Market Street.

York

The Christian Science Monitor
 IS FOR SALE IN YORK, PA. on the Tel-

Schmidt Bldg.; Fox's News Stand, 19
North George.

VIRGINIA

Norfolk

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Hosiery and Gloves for Men, Women
and Children
Kayser and Van Raalte Silk Underwear
145 GRANBY ST.

GEORGE W. THOMAS
FINE SHOES
Monticello Hotel Norfolk, Va.

FLORIST
WILLIAM J. NEWTON
808 Granby St. Phone: Store 2454

The Christian Science Monitor
IS FOR SALE IN NORFOLK, VA., on
the following news stands: Union News
Co., Terminal Sta., Main St.; the Stand-
ard News Co., Cor. Plume and Granby Sts.

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Ladies

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FOR SALE—225, Regent Street (or property would be let on 21 years lease) The Directors of ALAN McAFEE, Ltd., having decided to close all business at head office for sale the valuable Crown Lease (with immediate possession) No. 225, Regent St. (the future stock of McAfee's high-grade shoes) (both for Ladies and Gentlemen) at this location, is now selling at substantial

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The Christian Science Monitor is for sale in RICHMOND, Surrey, in the following news agent's shop: W. H. Smith & Son, Richmond, Surrey.

ROCHESTER
The Christian Science Monitor is for sale in ROCHESTER in the following news agent's shop: W. H. Smith & Son, Rochester.

Sevenoaks—Kent
The Christian Science Monitor is for sale in SEVENOAKS in the following news agent's shop: W. H. Smith & Son, Sevenoaks.

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"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

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EDITORIALS

There is notable importance in the statement of Senator Norris of Nebraska, a Republican, that, should the election of the Vice-President be committed to the Senate, he would vote for the nominee who had won the electoral vote of his State, not necessarily for the Republican nominee. Is not this likely to be the attitude of both senators and representatives in Congress, in the event the electoral college shows no majority for either nominee?

The representatives to whom decision would then be committed were elected two years ago; the senators from two to six years ago. Is it not reasonable to anticipate that they will be more inclined to express the present convictions of their constituents than to be bound hard and fast by party lines which those constituents may have shattered?

In June, 1923, a writer signing himself "An Observer of Politics" contributed three articles to The Christian Science Monitor pointing out the parallel between the election of John Quincy Adams by the House in 1825 and what might happen in the election now pending. When those articles were published Mr. Henry Ford loomed large as a possible third party candidate. The Observer raised the question whether the Michigan Republicans in the House would vote solidly for Coolidge if Ford had carried the State.

The same question now applies to several states which are represented in Congress by Republicans but which La Follette stands a good chance of carrying. It applies likewise to certain eastern states which now have a Democratic majority in the House but which, because of the Labor vote for La Follette, are likely to go Republican. It is quite impossible now to estimate the effect upon the future of any individual candidate, of such an effort to register the will of the electorate as expressed in this year's election, rather than to wage a strictly party contest with the forces as organized two years ago. But whatever the result may be, the example of Senator Norris is likely to find many followers.

Those who may have fancied that thrilling stories of adventure if not of romance, might be written from the experiences of those aboard the skulking rum ships that for a few years have infested the shores and harbors along the coasts of the United States, perhaps will be disillusioned by the drab tale which has been brought to light by the log book of a somewhat pretentious craft recently captured and held under legal proceedings. This ship bears, for the time being, the name of Fred B., though its papers are said to show that it was rechristened just before beginning the cruise which ended so disastrously for its owners and its master. How often its name had previously been changed does not appear.

The disclosures made by the record of its last trip before falling into the hands of United States revenue officials may serve also to convince those who have supposed that money flowed like water into the coffers of these marauding smugglers, that the traffic is not always as profitable as has been believed. The odds now appear to be very much against the rum ship in the game of hide-and-seek which the revenue cutters insist upon playing. The sanctuary of rum row, never any too definitely assured, seems to have been violated by the cutters flying the Stars and Stripes, and which seem bent upon making the lot of the shifting and evasive smugglers as unpleasant as possible.

It is not probable that those who engage in the business of rumrunning do so with the expectation that the experience will be a holiday. If they do have that hope, they are apparently doomed to disappointment. One could imagine many experiences more pleasant than being fired upon by revenue cutters and driven, in all kinds of weather, from one hiding place to another in an effort to escape the penalties of the law which is so brazenly disregarded. Take four days in the experience of the ill-fated Fred B., for instance:

Little business done on account of cutter. Weighed anchor and steamed about four miles southwest. Dropped anchor. Little business done. Sent boat to schooner Diamantina for stores and failed to get any. Weighed anchor and steamed down to schooner Elele B., but was turned back by cutter firing across our bows. Went out to steamer Virna and got water and stores from her. Weighed anchor to go to schooner Beryl M. Corkum and ran into 213 cases, remainder of cargo, 4 p. m. Sailed for Halifax.

The record is indicative of the increasing activity of law enforcement officials and of greater success than heretofore in driving the members of this unwelcome and unfriendly fleet from American waters. The traffic in which those ships are engaged cannot be carried on indefinitely. A few, and perhaps many, of the owners of these craft have profited greatly in dollars during the last few years, but it is realized now that this illicit harvest is about to come to an end.

The proposal submitted to the League of Nations for its co-operation in removing to South Africa a large number of the Armenian refugees driven from their homes by the Turks, is an enlightening commentary on the failure of a so-called civilized nation to establish order and security of life and property within its boundaries. Located in the region of early civilizations, Armenia has been the prey of successive hordes of invaders, and its people have been subjected to the tyrannical rule of aliens, who sought

to stamp out their religion and national aspirations. Following the defeat of the Turks in the World War, it was confidently hoped by the Armenians that their age-long persecution by the Turks was at an end, but the failure of the former allied great powers to unite in checking the activities of the Turks after their defeat resulted in wholesale evictions from their homes of hundreds of thousands of these unhappy people.

One of the first countries to accept Christianity, Armenia has steadfastly stood by its faith, and has refused to bow to the Muhammadan demand that its people replace the Bible with the Koran. Adhering to their convictions, these people are seeking a country where they will be free to worship according to the Christian faith, and it is believed that conditions are favorable for their emigration on a large scale to South Africa.

The contrast between Turkish misrule and the peace and justice now happily established throughout the South African Union, is a striking illustration of the relative standards of Christianity and Muhammadanism. To what 100 years ago was a land inhabited chiefly by savage tribes there has been brought a settled government, where life and property are as safe as in any other part of the world. There is no question that, if they emigrate to the South African territories, the Armenians will be perfectly free from attacks because of their religion, and that wealth which they may create will be held, without danger, as in Turkey, of being seized by rapacious tax gatherers. The new order prevails in what a brief period ago was primitive savagery. In the land of their origin the Armenians are persecuted, massacred, robbed and cast out.

When what is called "British Imperialism" is assailed, because of the assimilation of regions in the far places of the earth, it should be remembered that wherever the Empire has gone it has established law, order, peace and justice, and that under British rule the peoples of the annexed countries enjoy greater safety and protection in their rights than were afforded under pre-existing conditions.

At a World Peace Congress, recently held in Berlin, two generals who opposed each other in the World War have appeared on the same platform to make the same plea for disarmament and international peace. They were General Verraux of France and General von Schoenalech of Germany. Each denounced the jingoism and nationalists of his own country and General Verraux went so far as to propose a general strike against war, "even a strike of generals." Each held high command during the World War and each had become convinced of its futility, as well as of the grave dangers to civilization of another one.

Each country that participated in the World War has representatives of these two classes of generals: those who continue to call for more armaments, bigger appropriations, and longer military service, exactly as they did before 1914, and those who set themselves to the task of preventing another war from breaking out by disarmament and international arbitration. Those in the first class regard war as both inevitable and ineradicable, and their sole concern is to have their own countries as well prepared as possible. Those in the second have become so satiated with the horrors they saw that they feel compelled to strive actually for the achievement of peace.

While still in the service, generals, like other officers, are under compulsion to obey orders. They but execute the political decisions of others. It is when they retire, or take the initiative to enter the political field, while still in uniform, that they become morally responsible for their actions. And every country has "political" generals, in and out of the service.

In Germany General von Hindenburg has kept relatively quiet since the armistice, but both General Ludendorff and Admiral von Tirpitz have kept on in their old grooves, leading the agitation against the Republic and advocating resistance with arms at what they would favor as the proper moment. On the other hand, not only General von Schoenalech, but also General von Deimling, have spoken publicly in favor of entering the League of Nations and proceeding by peaceful means. The former heads the Republican Guards, a volunteer organization, proposed to oppose the monarchist bands in the protection of the Republic. Both men are of high rank. Early in the war General von Deimling commanded an army on the western front.

In France several generals have assumed political roles corresponding to those of General von Ludendorff and Admiral von Tirpitz. Perhaps the best known is de Castelnau, a strong Clerical, who was a member of the "horizon bleu" Chamber, but who was defeated last spring. They have done their best to keep up the old feeling of fear and defiance of Germany. The opposite tack has been taken not only by General Verraux, who is the military critic of the Paris Radical daily, l'Oeuvre, but also by his colleagues, Generals Percin and Sarrail, both of whom have written and spoken persistently in favor of a peaceful understanding with Germany as the best guarantee of peace in Europe.

In England there are also generals and admirals whose voices can be counted on to favor more naval units, new naval bases and bigger appropriations for aircraft; but there is also General Ian Hamilton, former commander at Gallipoli, who writes and lectures in behalf of peace and reconciliation with former enemies. Into the Interallied Federation of Former Fighting Men (called "Fidac" for short, from the initials of the French title), which recently held its fifth annual congress in London, he would admit not only German and Austrian, but even Russian veterans.

In the United States it is difficult not to notice the contrast between the course adopted by General Pershing in regard to starving off future wars and that of Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, who was a member of the Allied Supreme War Council and an American peace delegate. While

the former has constantly advocated better preparedness and citizen training, without urging any other measures for the elimination of war, the latter is the co-author of the so-called American plan for security and disarmament which he personally presented at the recent session of the League of Nations at Geneva and which forms the basis of the Benes protocol that was adopted.

Industrial Massachusetts has one definite industrial issue before it in the coming election. There are ethical bases for prohibition. But in a highly industrialized community it is sound economics that dictates the permanent outlawry of alcohol. Referendum No. 3, in Massachusetts, which, if supported, will give that Commonwealth an adequate liquor law, is a matter of good business, an investment in state industrial insurance, with dividends as certain for the workman as for the employer of labor.

In the early years of the crusade against liquor the business-sense arguments were not so clearly demonstrated. Today, even the anti-prohibitionists recognize the futility of endeavoring to refute them. A recent pamphlet, issued by the Manufacturers' Record of Baltimore, contains evidence that bears directly on this point. It relates, just as definitely, to the business question which Massachusetts voters will decide on Nov. 4.

The Manufacturers' Record took the prohibition question to the Nation's business men. Fifteen hundred of them responded. They represented many lines of work and billions of dollars of invested capital. Their replies were almost 100 per cent in favor of the rigid enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment.

"More work and fewer accidents," was the employer's testimony. "More savings, more homes purchased, greater happiness," was the statement from the workmen. The increasing mass of evidence of this sort has driven the anti-prohibitionists from their original opposition to the Eighteenth Amendment, itself, to the advocacy of light wines and beer. They argue for the workman and his "harmless" drink. But exhaustive testimony from England, Germany and France controverts the argument that such drinks are "harmless."

More than two generations ago the State of Massachusetts tried the beer experiment. For three years the people of the State persisted in the policy that the liquor advocates propose shall be reintroduced. At the end of that time the Governor, in his inaugural address, declared that the beer shops were "the greatest obstacle in the social and moral progress of the community." And Charles Sumner Bird pointed out in a recent statement that, during this same period, the use of distilled liquors increased. It is difficult to believe that a similar experience could be avoided if a similar experiment were tried.

However much the issue is confused with smooth phrases that argue for personal liberty, Referendum No. 3 brings but one question before the citizens of Massachusetts. That question is whether or not the individual and social prosperity of the State is to be bartered away in the interests of license and irresponsibility. The arguments for law enforcement are founded in moral and in economic truth. Massachusetts voters, in recognition of that fact, will hardly fail to support the Referendum.

Editorial Notes

Ellis Island jumped again into an unfavorable limelight the other day when it was announced from Paris that a French baron had publicly protested against the treatment of his son by American officials. According to cable dispatches, the young man wrote a letter to his father, saying that he had been "unreasonably detained" at the immigration station on his way to Harvard University and was made to sleep without covering on a cold floor with 200 other immigrants. The publicity given to these alleged cases of "hardship" experienced by persons asking entry to the United States is of decidedly doubtful value. For while there may still be room left for improvement in the disposition of aliens at the gateways of immigration into America, such stories give neither a fair nor a complete picture of the whole system under which, considering the difficulties that are surmounted, thousands of immigrants are treated in a manner that deserves admiration, if not praise.

Though their surroundings will be far different in the average case from the surroundings of the recipients of assistance from the Near East Relief, yet the realization of conditions which will be gained by thousands on Oct. 21—the second observance of "Golden Rule Day"—as they are partaking of a four-cent dinner, will probably do as much to help the organization as the money it will collect. Some 3000 "parties" will be held in every section of the United States, and among those who will attend them are to be included state officials, church dignitaries, business men, society women and social workers. It is hoped thereby to give a spectacular presentation of the pressing needs of the 50,000 orphans in the care of the Near East Relief. "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me."

Sheriff Lou Myers of Gallup, N. M., is entitled to the fullest credit for his activities against the bootleggers. For he claims to have arrested and convicted more of the members of this fraternity than any other sheriff of the west. With his record for last year, and at the rate he is going for this year, indeed, he will be able to show around 1200 arrests and convictions, with fines collected to the amount of some \$25,000. If there is any other sheriff or prohibition officer of the west who can beat this record, Mr. Myers says that he would gladly exchange photos with him. In this age of prize contests and such like, cannot someone start a competition to stir up interest along this line?

The Changing Attitude of the Arab Woman

When a king tired of his wife in the "Arabian Nights," he bestowed them on his favorite visitors, and they, in turn, gave them away in exchange for a vase of perfume or a jewel-studded belt. In the same way today, the wives of a tribal sheikh in Mesopotamia frequently pass downward in the social scale. A rich sheikh may have in succession 100 wives. The Koran restricts him to four lawful wives at a time. But a single sentence from the husband at his caprice, "divorce thee!" suffices to banish the wife from his house. The Koran everywhere presumes that divorce is the sole prerogative of the husband.

This is the story of what one American's influence is doing to change that. The scene is laid in El-Basrah, at the mouth of the Tigris. More than any other Mesopotamian city, this Oriental Venice exhibits the social coloring of the "Thousand and One Nights" and has the favor of Eastern romance in which the marvelous is more or less mingled.

Imagine yourself expecting, at any fortuitous turn in this fantastic port from which the sailor king of the Nights set forth, that someone would inquire, "Have you seen Shabab the Sailor?" Then conceive your surprise at being asked by everybody, "Have you met the American educator, John Van Ess?"

Even British officials seem to have considered Van Ess as one of the institutions of Mesopotamia. When Great Britain took over the mandate there were no public schools. The prime need of the Arabs was popular education. But the masses of the people, chiefly Shi'ah Moslems, bitterly opposed it. Who in southern Mesopotamia had the ability to organize the first public schools, and ancient influence with the Arabs to do so?

There was only one man—the Yankee, John Van Ess. For seven years before he began his real work, Van Ess had lived among the desert tribes to learn their customs and tongue. His two textbooks are the authority on the Arabic language.

Van Ess started four schools for the Iraq Government. The names of their diverse localities tell the achievement: El-Basrah City; Abd-el-Khasib, among the riverine tribes, down toward the Persian Gulf; Nasiriyah, up the Euphrates; and Zobeiri, walled city in the desert, stronghold of the fierce, fanatical Wahabiah (Moslem Puritans) where five times daily the bazaars are closed and the traders repair to the mosques, while from all the minarets the Muezzins proclaim that "there is no God but Allah and Muhammad is the prophet of Allah."

Turning these schools over to the Government, Van Ess now conducts three of his own. Although the education of women in Iraq is practically nil, two of them overflow with girls. Tiny Fathila Muhammad Shakir read to us "Little Red Riding Hood." She was attended by a black maid as diminutive as herself, the child of an Abyssinian slave girl. Tots sang "Twenty Frogs

Went to School" in Arabic. One of the most promising pupils was soon to leave. Over fourteen years of age, she must be married.

Though the child's complexion was like ivory, her mother had urged that she accept a dark-skinned Indian, a man of liberal views on religion and woman: "If you rebel," the mother counseled, "your father will marry you to an orthodox Moslem; you will be secluded, have to veil your face, seldom go outside your door." The daughter of the new Arab generation chose personal liberty with an Indian in preference to immurement with a man of her own race.

We visited another young girl who came under the influence of Van Ess's teaching. Fakria, daughter of Abdul Karem Bey, a pure Musnad sheikh, rich in money and lands, and brother to the late Prime Minister to King Faisal. Of the twenty women guests, all wore the typical Moslem garb. But Fakria dressed in European clothes, very short, in the prevailing mode. And though her hair hung below her waist in two plaits, Arab fashion, it was not dyed with henna, nor were her eyes darkened with kohl. Most of the guests sat upon the floor, reeling gracefully against the walls, in an apartment furnished by Fakria in the Occidental style!

Fakria brought forth gossipance lace which she had made. We carefully refrained from alluding to the obvious fact that it was for her trousseau. After the Moon of Ramadan (the Moslem Lent), Fakria, who had remained single until seventeen, would be married. But no one mentioned the approaching nuptials, as it is happened to speak to Arab girls, to add to the flattery, or even her trousseau. Fakria was to wed her cousin, a binding custom; a father cannot refuse his daughter to his brother's son. She was supposed not to have seen her future bridegroom since childhood, and would not be permitted to see him even during the marriage ceremonies. Islam decrees that a bride meet her husband face to face for the first time in the bridal chamber as she steps over the naked sword laid across the threshold.

Fakria sent us home in her motor-car, accompanying us to the landing. As we came in sight of the Bay's male guest house, she veiled her face—partially. In that gesture, wherein she viewed the world about her without actually flouting the conventions, Fakria symbolized the gradually changing attitude of the Arab woman toward her emancipation.

The attitude of the Arab man, also, is slowly being changed. We visited the graduating class in Dr. Van Ess's school for boys. Most of these boys would be married the following year, when about eighteen years of age. Some of the Muhammadans, they at first insisted on the inferiority of woman. Then Dr. Van Ess wrote on the blackboard a kind of conjugal balance sheet. The boys were asked to state the respective contributions of husband and wife to the family, and, Shades of the Prophet! woman emerged the superior! R. D.

The World's Great Capitals: The Week in Rome

Rome, Sept. 28

The fifth national congress of Italian jurists and lawyers was held this year in Turin, the old capital of Italy. It was the first time since 1861, when the Italian Republic was proclaimed, that the Italian Republic had held a national congress, dealing with great tact on the reform of Italian legislation, which is now in progress. The question of the liberty of the press figured prominently in the agenda of the congress, and although Fascist representatives attempted to prevent discussion of this vital problem, on the assumption that it might further complicate the present political situation, the following resolution was unanimously adopted: "From this city, which was the cradle of liberty, the congress reaffirms the principles of absolute liberty of the press. Meanwhile, the editors of newspapers by order of the local prefects on account of articles 'calculated to promote a dangerous state of excitement in the people,' are getting more frequent. The financial loss sustained by newspapers is, naturally, considerable. The editor of a Neapolitan paper, Il Mattino, has asked the prefect for damages as a result of the 'arbitrary' sequestration of his paper, which has a very wide circulation."

Florence is a city which literally swarms with picture dealers and picture hunters, and now and then astounding tales are heard of lucky finds, and the like. Only a few years ago an art dealer of some repute bought a very fine picture by Jacopo da Pontorno, a noted artist of his time and a follower of Michelangelo. On closely studying the picture he observed that through cracks in the painting some gliding shadows and wishes to ascertain what could possibly be underneath. He sacrificed the surface painting and was rewarded by the discovery of a fine Madonna and Child by Duccio da Buoninsegna, who founded the Sienese School toward the end of the thirteenth century, and the first Italian painter of importance. The picture was bought for 700,000 lire. It was sold in turn to a Venetian art dealer, who traveled with it to Vienna in the hope of making a more substantial profit there. It seems, however, that the deal fell through and the picture was brought back to Venice, where the Minister of Fine Arts interfered, and in the name of the Government asked a rich business man, Signor Gualino, to acquire the picture so as to enable it to remain in Italy. Signor Gualino actually signed a contract and purchased the picture for 2,000,000 lire. Meanwhile the new purchaser found out that the picture had sometime before been sold to American agents for a Boston art gallery. Pending the dispute between the two buyers, a search was made by the authorities for the picture and it was found that it had already been packed at Genoa for embarkation. The picture has now been sequestered and is actually in the hands of the Government.

Comparing the difference between the north and south of Italy in the matter of development, it is difficult to realize that they form part of one nation. Each consecutive government for the past sixty years has looked upon southern Italy with a suspicious eye, and from there opposition has always been conspicuous because of promises never realized. Signor Mussolini, during his last visit to Naples, investigated this matter thoroughly and set about to win over the many thousand inhabitants of the southern cities by enumerating the various plans he had in view to render them prosperous like the more important towns of northern Italy. The most important of these plans are better streets, newer and swifter means of communication between Rome and Naples, and Naples and the Calabria. To use Signor Mussolini's words, "Mid-Italy is not rich, but will shortly become rich."

Gabriele d'Annunzio has been approached by a representative of the Japanese Nation, Mr. Harukio Scimoi, who asked him to help Japan in the moral crisis through which that country is now passing. This looks sufficiently attractive from a poet's point of view, and most likely d'Annunzio, who had intended to fly to Japan but was interrupted by the Fiume enterprise, will accept the invitation extended to him. The poet leads a retired life in his villa at Lake Gardone and has no desire to mix himself with the international affairs of his own country. Appeals are frequently made to him to enter once more the field of politics. These appeals have lately been so persistent that he has deemed it necessary to reiterate his determination to "take no more part in world affairs." "It is my firm decision," he has written to the editor of La Provincia, "not to care or to know what happens in my villa. Every evening I burn before an altar of stone the heap of the day's unopened and unanswered letters. I answer nobody, I receive nobody. Neither prayers nor insults can break down my monastic seclusion."

The town of Pavia is best known for her great university. The rector and the academic body of that learned university have addressed invitations to all the principal universities in the world to send representatives to Pavia to attend in May, 1925, the celebrations for the eleventh centenary of the founding of that great seat of learning. It was of course, King of Italy, who in the year 1225, with Capituoli of Corto Olona, chose Pavia as the highest seat of education for the region of Lombardy. A monument is to be erected at Pavia in honor of Lanfranco di Pavia, who, after obtaining his degree at that university, became Archbishop of Canterbury.

Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

"Child Labor and the Constitution"

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

Mr. James A. Emery of the National Association of Manufacturers, in a pamphlet directed against the proposed Child-Labor Amendment to the federal Constitution; Congressmen Henry L. Shattuck, in this column, have done the honor of quoting my book on "Child Labor and the Constitution." By the nature and purpose of these quotations, I am constrained to say a few words in reply.

It is said to be a dangerous thing to write a book. It is, perhaps, a still more dangerous thing to write a book which looks on all sides of a controversial question and, after weighing of all the data—and not a few selected by mere prejudice—attempts to reach a reasoned conclusion. Partisans, single-track campaigners, are always able to cull from such a book quotations which they can use for their own particular purposes.

"Child Labor and the Constitution" was written as a sociological study, not as a propagandist tract, yet it has received the cordial endorsement of the National Child-Labor Committee, as well as of leading American and foreign journals in the field of political and social science. The Journal of Applied Sociology, the American Economic Review, and the rest of them, accustomed to the scientific treatment of social and economic problems, apparently consider the book a stronger argument for a child-labor amendment than if it had been as one-sided, sentimental and careless of facts as, for instance, much of the propaganda now going out in opposition.

I ask the opportunity of commenting here on certain statements quoted by Messrs. Emery, Andrew, Shattuck and Co. from the above-cited volume. Who quoted what? I shall not take space to specify. To begin with, then, I did say that the child-labor situation in this country has improved in the last forty, the last twenty, even the last ten years, and I am willing to repeat it. The movement for child-labor reform has not been entirely fruitless and fruitless. But, as I said in the book, the situation is certain particulars and in certain localities has improved very little in many years, while in some of the states the legislative standards of child protection lag very far behind the obvious need. One state that still permits children of 14 to work all night in mills and factories, and children of 13 and upward to work any number of hours a day in mills and factories, has made no improvement whatever in its child-labor law in the last ten years.

I did say that the number of children under 14 em-

ployed in industrial occupations in 1920 was, according to the census figures, very small. But I also pointed out that the census of 1920 was taken while the federal Child-Labor Act of 1919 was still in force, and that that law contained a 14-year age minimum for mills and factories. That act is no longer in operation, and the census of twenty-three of the states that the amendment prohibits industrial labor under 14 contains exceptions, and exemptions which permit children to work in industrial establishments under that age.

I did say that when the federal act of 1919 was declared unconstitutional, all but three of the states had the 14-year age minimum; but on the same page I called attention to the exceptions and exemptions in the state laws. I would like to call attention now to the fact that the restoration of the eight-hour standard in the federal law would, by its immediate effect, benefit some tens of thousands of American boys and girls under 14. On the basis of the census figures for 1920, there were 51,000 children under 16 employed in mills and factories in the twelve states which still permit a nine, ten or eleven-hour workday (one of them an even longer workday). The opponents of the amendment, comparing the number of working children in the backward states with the number in the advanced states (Massachusetts, in particular), make use of the 1920 census figures. But this comparison on this basis is utterly false, for the federal law in force in 1920 and now inoperative, affected the backward states and did not affect the advanced states. In some of the backward states, the federal 14-year and eight-hour standards took out of the mills and factories practically all of the workers under 14 years of age, and it is in those very states that most of the increase in industrial child labor since 1920, particularly since 1922, has taken place. This consideration was pointed out in "Child Labor and the Constitution."

Mr. Shattuck, in one of his published letters, cites "no less an authority than" myself, "author of 'Child Labor and the Constitution,'" and now the paid advocate of the amendment. This is a dubious compliment. I say the least, and something of a reflection on my employers. I wrote a book advocating a constitutional amendment long before the Massachusetts Child-Labor Committee ever thought of hiring me for its secretary—and this proposed amendment conforms with the standards and standards suggested in the matter of draftsmanship and constitutional theory.

RAYMOND G. FULLER,
Executive Secretary,
Massachusetts Child-Labor Committee,
Boston, Mass.